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Murphy Discusses PLO Role

Jordan Insists Palestinians Be Party to Talks

AMMAN, Jordan — King Hussein met with Assistant Secretary of State Richard W. Murphy on Wednesday to discuss plans for a U.S. meeting with a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation to advance Middle East peace efforts.

The meeting followed talks between Mr. Murphy, Prime Minister Zaid Rifai and Taher al-Masri, the foreign minister.

The official Jordanian news agency's report of the earlier talks indicated that Jordan maintained its insistence on an international peace conference and a full role for the Palestine Liberation Organization. Both of those conditions are opposed by the United States.

The agency said Mr. Murphy and Mr. Rifai "exchanged views on matters relating to arranging meetings between a Jordanian-Palestinian joint delegation to conduct a dialogue to pave the way for holding an international conference for a just, comprehensive peace in the Middle East."

Such a conference would include "all parties concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organization," it added.

Two of the Palestinians put forward for the proposed initial meeting, Hanna Seniora and Fayez Abu Rahme, arrived in Amman on Tuesday.

"All sides are waiting for clarifications to come out today," said Mr. Seniora, editor of the Arabic-language Al-Fair newspaper of East Jerusalem.

U.S. officials have said they have not decided whether to hold the meeting, sought by Jordan, and would do so only if it would lead toward direct talks between Israel and its Arab neighbors.

They said that such a meeting was one option for Mr. Murphy on this trip, which will also take him to Egypt and Israel. On Tuesday, a State Department spokesman said Mr. Murphy would not engage in "indirect negotiations or prenegotiations" with Palestinian leaders.

Jordanian officials hope such a meeting would lead to U.S. recognition of the Palestine Liberation Organization and PLO recognition of Israel's right to exist, opening the way for PLO participation in broader Middle East peace talks.

A senior Israeli official said Tuesday that Secretary of State George P. Shultz had assured Prime Minister Shimon Peres of Israel that such a meeting would not lead to U.S. recognition of the PLO.

Mr. Peres has said that Mr. Seniora and Mr. Abu Rahme, a lawyer from the Israeli-occupied Gaza Strip, were the only people on the list of seven possible delegates acceptable to him as negotiators.

[Reuters reported from Jerusalem that Mr. Peres had talks Tuesday with the former mayor of occupied Gaza, Rashid al-Shawa, a leading Palestinian moderate.]

[But officials said the two-hour meeting was unrelated to Mr. Murphy's visit to the Middle East. The former mayor said he had discussed matters affecting Gaza but not the possibility of talks between Washington and a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation.]

Progress Seen on Taba

William Claiborne of The Washington Post reported from Jerusalem.

Opposing factions in Israel's government are close to agreement

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



A Vietnamese workman prepares a lid for a box holding one of 26 sets of remains, said to be missing U.S. servicemen, turned over to a U.S. delegation Wednesday in Hanoi.

Vietnam Agrees to Talks on MIAs

The Associated Press

HANOI — Vietnam made on Wednesday what may be the largest return of remains of missing American servicemen and agreed in principle to hold high-level talks with the United States to resolve the issue of those missing in action in the Vietnam War.

After a brief, solemn ceremony, the 26 flag-draped boxes were flown from Hanoi to the U.S. Joint Casualty Resolution Center in Honolulu. Vietnamese officials also turned over what

was called "material evidence," including identification tags, from six other missing American servicemen.

Vo Dong Giang, an official in Hanoi's Foreign Office, said that Vietnam agreed in principle to the U.S. proposal last week for a high-level American delegation to visit Hanoi later this month for talks on a speedy resolution of the issue of Americans missing in action.

According to diplomatic sources in Bangkok, the United

States has named as leaders of the proposed delegation Paul D. Wolfowitz, assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs; Richard L. Armitage, an assistant defense secretary; and Richard Childress, a National Security Council member.

Excluding Wednesday's return, Vietnam thus far has handed over the remains of 99 Americans, but 2,464 U.S. servicemen and civilians are unaccounted for in Indochina, more than half of them in Vietnam.

Car Bomb Kills 10 in East Beirut

Reuters

BEIRUT — A car bomb exploded Wednesday in East Beirut, killing at least 10 persons and injuring scores, security sources and witnesses said.

The mid-morning explosion in the Christian sector of the capital tore the facades of two seven-story apartment buildings and set them on fire. It badly damaged four other buildings, sent glass flying 100 yards (90 meters) and wrecked about 25 cars.

The radio station of the Phalange, the dominant Christian party, reported that at least 110 persons were hurt, and said the 10

dead included three children. It said the explosives had been in a car.

Lebanon's state radio quoted military experts as saying the car carried explosives equivalent to 440 pounds (200 kilograms) of dynamite mingled with metal shrapnel and shells.

"Whoever carried out such a criminal act would not hesitate to kill his own father or brother," said Joseph Hashem, minister of communications, health and social affairs, who represents the Phalanges in the national unity government.

The party leader, Elie Karam, said the blast was intended to terrorize citizens into accepting "plans harmful to the homeland."

The bombing came amid political tension between Christian and Muslim factions divided over Syrian efforts to bring about a resumption of talks on constitutional reform.

President Amin Gemayel said last week that he hoped a new political system could be agreed on soon. But rightist Christian leaders have rejected Muslim demands that Lebanon's Maronite Christians give up their control of the presidency.

The bombing Wednesday followed a night of shelling across Beirut's Green Line, which demarcates the Muslim and Christian sectors.

The fighting spread to hills south of the city, where Druze militiamen traded artillery fire with army troops and Christian forces for about two hours, the radio stations said.

On Aug. 2, a car bomb went off outside an office of the powerful Christian militia, the Lebanese Forces, causing damage but no casualties.

Christian radio denounced that bombing as an attempt to sabotage moves to end a seven-year blood feud between the militia and Solomon Franjeh, a former president with a large Christian following in northern Lebanon.

Thirty-eight persons were killed and more than 200 were injured when a car bomb exploded May 22 in Sin el-Fil, a suburb of East Beirut.

At present, patients must remain isolated from their treatment poses a danger to others. But Dr. Order said the treatment eventually will be available on an outpatient basis, and he added that he hopes that the remission rate will improve as scientists learn more about the technique.

He said that although it is not certain that the radioactive antibodies can combat other diseases, scientists are exploring possibilities.

When 37 patients with severe cases of Hodgkin's disease were treated with the new technique, one experienced complete remission and 40 percent had partial remissions, he said.

Acquired immune deficiency syndrome may be another possible target for the antibodies because they involve the lymph nodes and weakening of the immune system.

The technology "works wherever you put it," said Dr. Order, "and it can go in a private-practice environment as well as a university environment."

The findings will be presented at a health care convention next week in Washington and published later by the American Society of Clinical Oncology.

First a 'Bang,' Then 'Pain, Pain' Wife Sees Mandela In Prison

Survivor Recounts Final Moments of 747's Fatal Flight

By John Burgess

Washington Post Service

TOKYO — The Japan Air Lines jumbo jet that crashed Monday night, apparently with the loss of 520 lives, seemed to be flying normally until a sudden, deafening noise occurred above the rear of the passenger cabin, according to an off-duty flight attendant who survived the crash.

The cabin filled almost instantly with white mist, often a sign of rapid decompression. The plane began wobbling through the air and descending rapidly. Passengers put on life jackets and assumed crash positions in their seats. At impact, there were two or three strong shocks.

This account, from Yumi Ochiai, 26, who is recovering from broken pelvis and hand bones, was provided Wednesday by Japan Air Lines.

Searchers continued to find more pieces from the Boeing 747SR's tail section floating in the sea 90 miles (145 kilometers) south of the mountain onto which the jet crashed at about 7 P.M. Monday.

Meanwhile, investigators at the crash site, about 60 miles west-northwest of Tokyo, recovered the plane's two flight recorders and wrapped them in blankets for removal to laboratories, where they will be analyzed.

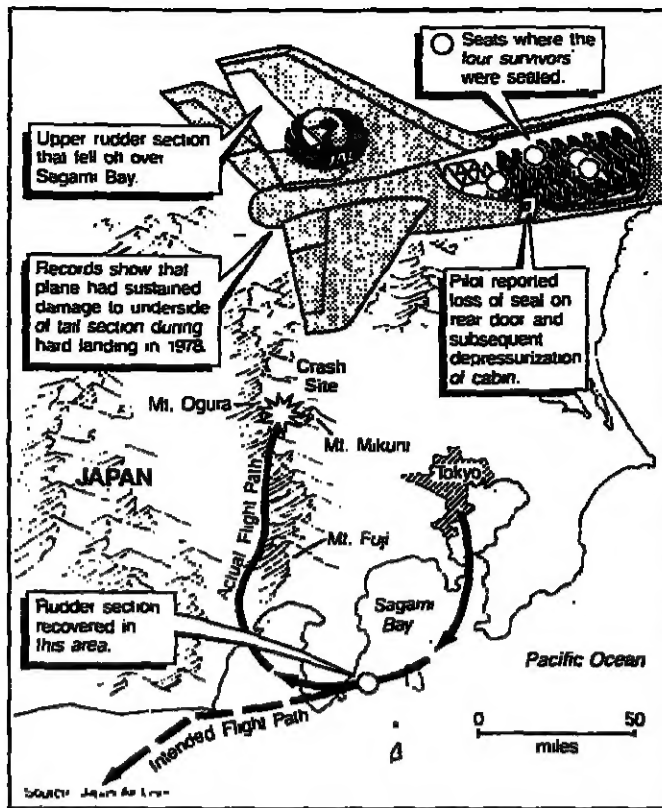
One is designed to record conversations and noises in the cockpit. The other should yield an account of the flight with such technical readings as altitude, air speed and manipulation of the jet's control systems.

Tuesday, a 15-foot (4.5-meter) section of the plane's vertical stabilizer was found in the water. Wednesday, part of its rudder and a glass fiber vent, which channeled exhaust from an auxiliary power unit in the tail section, were recovered.

These discoveries proved that the tail section was heavily damaged in mid-air. That left little doubt as to why the crew was unable to control the jet, but provided no immediate answers as to how the damage occurred.

Before the crash, the pilot radioed a cryptic message about the right rear door being "broken." But Wednesday, Miss Ochiai, who was sitting across the cabin and forward of the door, said she had not been aware of any problem with it.

Transport Ministry officials said Wednesday evening that the door had been found at the crash site, hanging on its hinges and its lock mechanism intact. That cast doubt



The flight path and a diagram of the Japan Air Lines 747 jet that crashed Monday night, possibly killing 520 persons.



Yumi Ochiai, 26, one of only four survivors of the crash found so far, being taken to a hospital in Fujioka, Japan.

on suggestions that it had opened accidentally, and seemed to eliminate theories that it had come free and smashed into the tail.

Speculation about the cause of the tail damage includes metal fatigue, accidental explosion, collision with another object and sabotage with a bomb. Most analysts, however, are discounting a bombing idea because of a lack of direct evidence.

JAL confirmed Wednesday that

the jet, in service nine years, previously had been in two minor accidents. In the first, in 1978, its tail dragged on a runway for more than 400 yards; in 1982, during a landing, the far right engine dragged.

However, the plane was later inspected and judged airworthy.

The president of JAL, Yasumoto Takagi, announced Wednesday night that he intended to resign "as soon as the situation has settled" (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Japan's Military: Stepchild to Nation's Commerce

By John Burgess

Washington Post Service

KAMIFURANO MILITARY RESERVE, Japan — On a cloudy afternoon, seven Japanese T-74 battle tanks designed and built by Mitsubishi are on maneuvers in a wooded training ground on the northern island of Hokkaido.

Their crews are getting some rare practice with live ammunition.

One by one, the tanks roll to a firing line. With aim sharpened by laser devices on their muzzles, they lob high-explosive shells at wood and iron plates 1,500 yards away. Many land square on target. As the smoke dissipates, each shot is rated by gunnery instructors who look on like a quality control team on a Japanese factory floor.

Forty years after its surrender ended World War II, Japan again has modern, disciplined armed forces at its command. They have never been tested in battle. But like this tank unit, their preparation shows the devotion to duty and detail that has served Japanese industry well.

Japan, whose constitution prohibits war, limits its military spending to 1 percent of gross national product. Nonetheless, it is conducting a sustained buildup, and its military budget is

now the world's eighth largest. This fiscal year, the budget for its 245,000-member military grew 5.4 percent to the equivalent of \$13 billion. Most other government programs were frozen.

Watchful of Soviet forces, Japanese warships and aircraft patrol deep into the Pacific Ocean. Plans are being made for the defense of sea lanes

forces. More than 80 percent said they did in this year's poll.

For the United States, which maintains 48,000 troops in Japan and is committed by a 1951 treaty to come to its aid in war, the buildup is welcome. It comes as the two governments build closer cooperation between their forces in the field.

Still, the United States continues to complain that the buildup is moving too slowly. This summer, both the U.S. House and the Senate passed resolutions calling for Japan to spend more. Many U.S. officials say that Japan's spending on its military shrinks its international responsibilities and unfairly subsidizes its export industries.

It is difficult to measure what the percentage cap on military spending has meant for Japan's economic revival. But if Japan were to spend at the same rate as the United States, it would need the equivalent of \$65 billion more in tax revenues this year. Thus, that money would not be available for new equipment for factories, research and development, education and other programs that figure in Japan's economic success.

The United States is in large measure responsible for today's state of affairs. After Japan's

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 5)

INSIDE

■ A Ugandan guerrilla leader accused the new government of bad faith in its negotiations to end the rebellion. Page 2.

■ Despite billions of dollars in federal aid, the U.S. region known as Appalachia remains impoverished. Page 3.

■ A U.S. aide said Washington would stop North Korea from gaining a military edge. Page 4.

■ Social Security, 50 years old, looks forward to the 21st century with renewed vigor. Page 5.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

■ U.S. business sales plunged 2.1 percent in June, the second-largest decline on record, the government reported. Page 9.

■ NV Philips Gloelampfabriek said that second-quarter earnings fell 32 percent from the 1984 period. Page 9.

SPORTS

■ West Germany won the 18-nation Admiral's Cup yachting series. Page 15.

In U.S., It's No Longer 'Unfashionable and Uncool' to Be Older



Bette Davis

By Jonathan Peterson

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — A new U.S. television commercial concludes with a variation of Pepsi's familiar slogan: "The choice of a new generation."

But the generation on the tube is half a century older than the high-school crowd that Pepsi has championed for years.

In May, Bette Davis, 77, became the oldest person ever featured on the cover of People magazine.

This summer, one of the top movies is "Cocoon," a science-fiction tale set in a Florida retirement community.

Angela Lansbury, 59, is a hit in "Murder She Wrote" on television, where she plays a detective who regularly vanquishes younger villains.

Popular culture in the United States no longer is synonymous with youth. In advertising, television and other areas, Americans have shown a waning devotion to all that is young and a growing fascination for the possibilities of being older.

Part of the reason is money.

According to the Census Bureau, total income for those over age 50 in 1983 was \$777 billion, 35 percent of all U.S. income. Business has begun to pay more attention.

Another part of the reason is the march of time. The postwar baby boom along with its crop of image-making publishers, advertising executives and television programmers is getting older.

So are the generation's pop music stars, once a clear symbol of youth. Tina Turner, Willie Nelson, Mick Jagger, Paul McCartney and Eric Clapton are all over 40, and still popular.

Still another part of the reason is behavior. Many people in their 40s and 50s now act in ways long associated with the very young, joining aerobics classes or pounding the running track.

"Our concept of what a young generation does is dissolving before our eyes," said Peter A. Morrison, a demographer at the Rand Corp., "because old people are doing what only young people were doing before. You can be chronologically old but physically young, and chronologically young but physically breaking down."

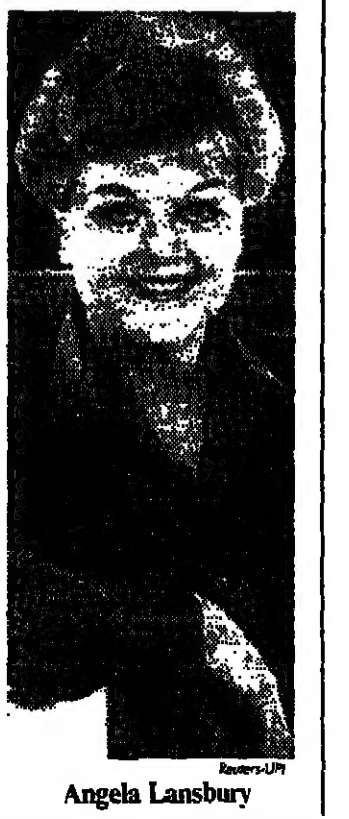
The boundaries between youth and old age are blurring.

To be sure, American society is a long way from losing its infatuation with the young or its conviction of the money-making potential of a trend-setting youth culture. But many social researchers and executives in advertising, television and publishing contend that both the hang-ups about older people and the stereotypical portrayals are easing.

In 1978, "when I came to People originally, there was a real reluctance to put stories about older people on the cover," said Patricia Ryan, the magazine's managing editor. "I don't really think about it anymore. We've found they sell fine."

Last year, when NBC introduced a show called "Highway to Heaven," the director, Michael Landon, had to convince executives that a retirement-home setting for the first show would not alienate the younger television audience. "He said the kids would watch it, and he was right," said

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 1)



Angela Lansbury

CLASSY

CLASSY

Appalachia's Problems Defy Aid Effort

By Ben A. Franklin
New York Times Service
LOGAN, West Virginia — A new concrete highway near here, Appalachian Corridor G, curves smoothly through wide, newly blasted granite canyons and soars over resculpted green mountains.

But then, repeatedly, barricades appear, and the concrete ends. Long, tortuous stretches over the steepest mountains still are traversed by the twisting, pot-holed two-lane blacktop of old U.S. Route 119.

The sections of four-lane highway are symbolic of the billions of federal dollars invested over the past 20 years in development programs aimed at poverty in Appalachia, a keystone of President Lyndon B. Johnson's vision of a Great Society.

And the frequent breaches in the highway are testimony to the unfulfilled promise of the Appalachian recovery and development plan that attracted more than \$15 billion to the region, which includes 20 million people in 13 states.

Johnson signed the Appalachian Regional Development Act on March 9, 1965, declaring optimistically, "The dole is dead." The act established the first major Great Society program under a new Appalachian Regional Commission, assigned to bring industry, jobs and government services to an impoverished, neglected region.

That the "development highways," including Corridor G, are not the only unfinished work here is evident by the lack of many basic public services.

Close beside the unimproved two-lane stretch of Corridor G that threads through Logan and its gritty, coal-tipple outskirts, a dozen

reclaimed five-gallon paint cans stand beneath the high wall of a sheer rock outcrop. Spring water dribbling from the rock face slowly fills the cans for some of the thousands in Logan County who are without potable water in their houses.

The plastic pails also catch the black dust swirling off speeding 40-

five births in 1965 to 10.6 in 1984; the Appalachian infant death rate dropped in the same period from nearly 27 per 1,000 births to 12.1.

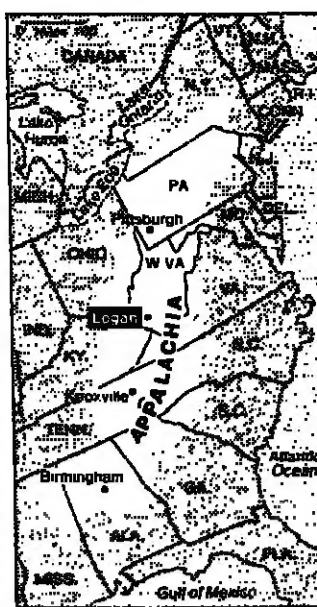
But other numbers published by the commission show that in nearly half of the 397 counties across the 13 states that make up official Appalachia — from western New York to northeastern Mississippi

1980 to February 1985, Appalachian payrolls declined by 26,000. Recent Census Bureau figures show that the permanently jobless are beginning again the pattern of migration to other regions that dramatically marked the decades before the commission was started.

Contrary to Johnson's 1965 declaration, "the dole" in Appalachia is far from dead. From 1970 to 1980, while the cost of welfare payments nearly quadrupled for the nation as a whole, it increased four and half times in the Appalachian region. By 1984, measured by payments under six major welfare programs, including food stamps, school lunches and public assistance, Appalachian beneficiaries were receiving \$219 per capita in federal assistance as against \$209 per capita across the United States.

President Ronald Reagan has said repeatedly that the Great Society programs were a failure, and none more so than the commitment by the administrations of Presidents Johnson and John F. Kennedy to Appalachia. Such regional development programs "serve no national economic purpose but instead cater, at taxpayer's expense, to local and regional political interests," the Reagan budget statement said this year.

The Reagan administration has unsuccessfully proposed eliminating the Appalachian Regional Commission each year since Mr. Reagan took office in 1981. Funds appropriated to the commission have been cut from \$358 million in 1981 to \$149 million this year. The budget submitted to Congress by the administration for the fiscal year 1986 contained no appropriation for the commission, only a request that it be terminated.



Logan, West Virginia, is near the center of the region known as Appalachia.

The budget plan passed recently by the House of Representatives and the Senate includes a \$120-million spending ceiling for the commission for the fiscal year 1986. In the fall, the appropriation committees of both houses are expected to approve at least that amount. The final figure will come out of a Senate-House conference committee, which, in the past, has been the salvation of the commission.

"President Reagan is going to balance his budget on the backs of these people," said Dr. Spurlock, the Logan County official, in an interview. "It's easy for people to sit in judgment up there in Washington and whack the budget, but down here it's people who are being whacked."

Reagan Plans to Force Domestic Cuts Through Appropriations Bills in Fall

By David Hoffman
Washington Post Service

SANTA BARBARA, California — President Ronald Reagan plans to use the appropriations process this fall to seek deeper cuts in domestic spending than those contained in the congressional budget compromise, White House officials said.

After a 90-minute telephone conference Tuesday involving administration officials here and in Washington, the president's spokesman, Larry Speakes, said that in many cases Mr. Reagan would seek to hold domestic spending to levels contained in the Senate's budget resolution earlier this year.

This would be lower for many domestic programs than the final House-Senate compromise approved early this month.

The congressional budget resolution sets spending targets, but actual spending is set by appropriations bills. The president does not sign the congressional budget resolution, but can veto the appropriations bills.

Mr. Speakes said Mr. Reagan and his advisers would take a close look at all appropriations bills that come through, "with an eye toward overruns on spending."

"The president will be prepared to veto," Mr. Speakes said, "and I would expect — unless Congress toes the line on spending — that you will see a number of vetoes this fall."

He said Mr. Reagan would seek to hold spending very close to the line of the Senate resolution, "which is the only agreement that will be able to produce true deficit reduction."

A senior White House official said that Joseph R. Wright Jr., acting director of the Office of Management and Budget, had been directed in Tuesday's meeting to examine pending appropriations bills and reach agreement with key members of Congress on their actual size. But if there is no agreement, the stage would be set for possible later vetoes. The official said Mr. Reagan would detail his plans to Senate Republicans at a White House meeting on Sept. 11.

The official also said the White House was undertaking a legal study on possible cancellation of spending already approved by Congress.

The developments Tuesday gave the strongest signal yet that Mr. Reagan is heading for a confrontation with Congress over spending this fall. In past years, Mr. Reagan negotiated his differences over spending bills and rarely vetoed them.

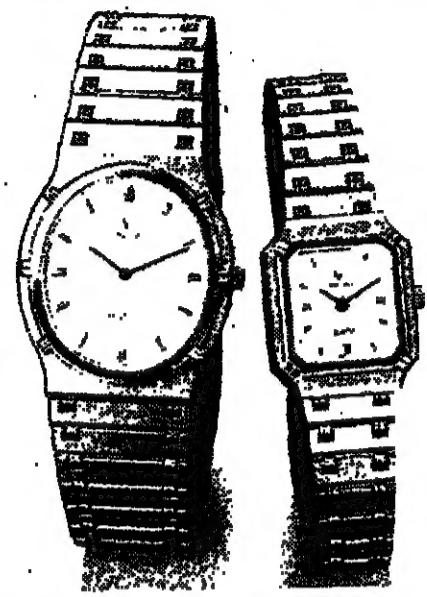
But some administration officials fear a series of vetoes could be politically risky. Such a strategy, they say, would antagonize Democrats whose support is needed for

Mr. Reagan's other domestic priority, revising the tax code.

When Congress approved the budget compromise on Aug. 1, Mr. Reagan said it marked only a beginning. He had praised Congress for not including a tax increase, and said the compromise was consistent with the philosophy of his own February budget request. But he promised at the time to seek deeper spending cuts.

Mr. Reagan was not involved in Tuesday's meeting. He worked in his office in the morning and later walked around his ranch.

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U.S. Unaware Of Danger of Leaked Gas

By Michael Wines
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — Officials of Union Carbide Corp. apparently did not inform the Environmental Protection Agency of health hazards posed by aldicarb oxime, although the company had laboratory evidence that the chemical potentially could cause major injury.

Aldicarb oxime injured 135 persons after leaking Sunday from the company's factory in Institute, West Virginia.

The apparent reporting lapse raises questions about whether Union Carbide obeyed a federal law, the 1976 Toxic Substances Control Act, which requires immediate disclosure to the EPA whenever a chemical is found to pose a significant risk of human injury, according to two EPA officials who asked not to be identified.

Union Carbide's own internal ratings show aldicarb oxime "can produce major injury" when accidentally released. The company said Tuesday that animal tests indicated it is highly toxic, although only one-tenth as toxic as methyl isocyanate, the chemical that killed at least 2,000 people in December in Bhopal, India.

However, EPA officials said Tuesday that they were unaware of those studies. The only information in agency files are 1974 studies, financed by Union Carbide, that show the chemical is mildly toxic when fed to laboratory animals.

EPA officials consider failure to report hazards a serious violation of the Toxic Substances Act. Last March, the agency fined Union Carbide \$3.9 million, the largest penalty of its type, for a "clear violation" of the notification rules after the company waited four years to turn over evidence that one of its chemicals causes cancer in laboratory animals.

The reporting issue seems certain to intensify the debate in Institute and in Washington over whether Union Carbide executives have fully disclosed what the company knows, both about aldicarb oxime and about the accident Sunday. Company spokesmen have tried to minimize the scope of the accident, calling it at one point "a little leak" of a moderately toxic eye irritant.

■ **2d Leak Is Reported**

Another Union Carbide plant leaked a nontoxic but irritating gas Tuesday night, causing nausea, difficulty in breathing, and eye and throat discomfort to about 30 residents of an area south of Charleston, West Virginia, Reuters reported.

A company spokesman said that about 1,000 gallons (about 3,776 liters) of a chemical mixture that included a hydraulic brake fluid, sulfuric acid, and isopropanol, a solvent, were spilled into the Kanawha River. "There is no reason for alarm," he said. "It is not a dangerous gas."

An officer of the state police, Corporal D.E. Cook, said the leak was contained after about two hours and there were no reports of serious injuries or illnesses.

N.Y. Hospitals to Ask Families for Organs of Dead

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Hospitals in New York State will be required as of Jan. 1 to ask families for organ donations whenever a patient dies. The rule is the result of a new state law that is intended to increase the availability of scarce organs for transplants by taking the onus off doctors and hospital administrators who are reluctant to intrude on a family's grief.

Hospitals soon will be given a series of guidelines telling them how to comply with the regulation, State Health Department officials said Tuesday.

Legislative sponsors of the rule said that the state had had a chronic shortage of hearts, livers and kidneys for transplantation.

Hospital officials in Oregon, the only other state so far to require that organs be solicited from surviving families, said that the new regulation there could increase the number of available organs in that state fivefold.

The New York law is one in a series of health bills signed by Governor Mario M. Cuomo on Aug. 2. State health officials said the new regulation effectively cuts through the reluctance by hospitals to deal with the highly sensitive issue by requiring them to solicit an organ donation, even if it means intruding on a family's grief.

They said that physicians had been particularly reluctant to ask for organs when a child died.

Another new law authorizes medical examiners to provide to eye banks the names of those undergoing autopsies so that the eye banks can get permission from families to obtain tissues for cornea transplants.

If the medical examiner or the hospital knows that the surviving family or the person who died posed organ or tissue donations or

if they violated their religious beliefs, then the request does not have to be made.

Moreover, any request for an organ can simply be denied by surviving relatives, even if the person who died signed approval.

Frances Tarlton, a spokesman for the State Health Department, said that any hospital that violated the regulation would be subject to a \$1,000 fine.

J. Willard Marriott, 84, Dies; Built Global Chain of Hotels

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — John Willard Marriott, 84, chairman of one of the world's biggest hotel chains, died Tuesday at his summer home in New Hampshire, apparently of a heart attack.

His Washington-based company grew to include chains of restaurants as well as airline and institutional feeding services.

A prominent leader in the Mormon Church and an active Republican, Mr. Marriott was chairman of the board of Marriott Corp., although he turned over the active management of the company in 1972 to his son, J. Willard Marriott Jr., who is president and chief executive officer.

The Marriott Corp., one of the largest U.S. hotel chains, operates 125 hotels, as well as convention and recreational complexes, and 2,500 fast-food restaurants. The corporation also is one of the country's top providers of food service management and in-flight catering.

Mr. Marriott was prominent in Republican Party fund-raising circles and had served as chairman of President Richard M. Nixon's inaugural committee in 1968 and in 1972.

■ **Other deaths:**

Xiao Hua, 69, former director of the political department of the Chinese armed forces and a member of the Communist Party Central Committee, Monday. He was purged during the Cultural Revolution in 1967 but reappeared on the political scene in 1974.

tion in 1967 but reappeared on the political scene in 1974.

S. Paul Johnston, 86, former director of the National Air and Space Museum of the Smithsonian Institution and an authority on air power who advised Presidents Franklin D. Roosevelt, Harry S. Truman and Dwight D. Eisenhower, Friday in Easton, Maryland.

Milton Greene, 63, a Hollywood and New York portrait photographer known for his photographs of Marilyn Monroe, Thursday of cancer in Los Angeles. He also co-produced "The Prince and the Showgirl," in which Miss Monroe starred with Laurence Olivier in 1957.

Jimmy Stokley, 42, former lead singer for the band Exile, Tuesday in Richmond, Kentucky. He gained fame with the rock hit "Kiss You All Over" in 1978.

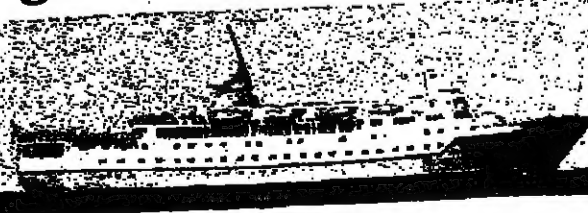
Former Clerk for CIA Pleads Guilty in Spy Case

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A former clerk for the CIA, Sharon M. Scranage, accused of engaging in espionage while she was serving in Ghana, pleaded guilty to two counts of identifying a U.S. intelligence agent.

The defendant pleaded not guilty Monday to 16 counts of espionage, conspiracy and unauthorized disclosure of classified information.

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U.S. Aide Vows Steps to Offset New Soviet Jets to North Korea

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON — A State Department official, calling the military balance on the Korean Peninsula "extremely serious and potentially unsettling," has vowed that North Korea will not be permitted to gain major advantage over South Korea through a new military supply arrangement with the Soviet Union.

Paul D. Wolfowitz, assistant secretary for East Asian and Pacific affairs, said here Monday at a U.S.-Korean security relations conference that the United States and South Korea's combined forces would keep "a qualitative edge" despite the delivery to North Korea of advanced MIG-23 jets.

U.S. military officials disclosed last month that North Korea received six of the MIG-23s in the spring. It was believed to be the first shipment of a substantial number of the advanced planes.

The North Koreans have now received about 18 MIG-23s, according to U.S. sources, who expect the total delivery to be about 40.

The U.S. Air Force has 48 F-16 jets at Kunsan Air Base and Washington has agreed to supply 36 F-16s to South Korea starting in

April. The F-16 is rated as superior to the MIG-23.

The comments of Mr. Wolfowitz came as a high Soviet delegation arrived in Pyongyang to celebrate the 40th anniversary Thursday of Korea's liberation from Japanese occupation.

The prominence of the delegation, headed by a Politburo member, Gaidar A. Aliyev, and a deputy defense minister, Marshal Vasili I. Petrov, is the latest sign of improving relations between Moscow and Pyongyang.

[The North Korean press agency reported Wednesday that a unit of the Soviet Pacific Fleet had arrived at Wonsan, according to The Associated Press. The North Korean agency said that the unit was under Vice Admiral N.Y. Yassakov, first deputy commander of the Pacific Fleet, who will take part in the celebration.]

The widening trend between the two Communist powers, which have often been at odds, seems to have begun with President Kim Il Sung's visit to Moscow in May 1984. It was his first visit to the Soviet capital in nearly 20 years.

Some U.S. officials have described the thaw with Moscow as a "pendulum swing" that may be in part a reflection of unhappiness in

Pyongyang with the foreign and domestic policies of China, its other major ally.

Mr. Wolfowitz said in a reference to this Communist triangle in Asia: "The competition and rivalry between China and the Soviet Union for influence in the North more often than not seems to be a prevailing, if not controlling, factor in their conduct and in their policy."

Mr. Wolfowitz gave a guarded assessment of North-South political and economic talks that resumed last fall.

"Little that has come of the talks so far is inconsistent with the most skeptical and fundamental interpretation of North Korean motives," Mr. Wolfowitz said. He defined these as an effort to weaken vigilance and to promote U.S.-South Korean divisions.

Two other possible North Korean motives for the talks, according to Mr. Wolfowitz, are "severe economic stagnation" in the North and diplomatic isolation imposed on it after a 1983 terrorist bombing in Rangoon that killed 17 visiting South Korean officials.

The United States supports the North-South talks, he said, and is "encouraged" that they are taking place.



Benazir Bhutto

Pakistan Awaits Bhutto Daughter, Tightens Security

KARACHI — Pakistani authorities tightened security Wednesday in preparation for the expected return from exile of Benazir Bhutto, the police said.

The daughter of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, the prime minister who was overthrown in 1977 and hanged in 1979 for alleged complicity in murder, is expected to fly here soon from France with the body of her younger brother, Shahnawaz.

The brother, 27, was found dead last month in his Cannes apartment. He is to be buried in the family plot outside Larkana, 200 miles (320 kilometers) north of Karachi, in Sind province.

"Benazir is returning to Pakistan in a few days," said a family spokesman. Another spokesman in London, where she lives, said the return had been put off until Monday or Tuesday.

Benazir Bhutto has been living in exile since military authorities freed her last year after 34 months in detention. Members of the Bhutto party expect her return to attract huge crowds. Security checkpoints are said to have been set up around the airport.

Japan's Military: Stepchild to Commerce

(Continued from Page 1)

surrender in 1945, U.S. occupation troops dissolved the defeated Japanese Imperial Forces and sent seven million Japanese soldiers home. Americans negotiated a new constitution, in which Japan renounced war and pledged that "land, sea and air forces, as well as other war potential, will never be maintained."

But when war erupted in Korea in 1950, U.S. strategists concluded that a rearmament Japan was crucial to regional stability. Japanese veterans were called back into uniform and three military services were founded in 1954 after the U.S. occupation ended.

They were called the Ground, Air and Maritime Self-Defense Forces, to support the fiction that the actions were in accord with the constitution. Many terms of the military law, including names for war, were purged and replaced with less martial sounding ones.

Substantive restrictions were built in, too, in deference to fears of a recurring militarism and loss of civilian control. Since the war ended, Japan has had no military courts and no draft. It has no marine corps because it is thought that marines are for invasions. It has no centralized military intelligence agency. Defense gets only an agency in the national government, not a ministry.

The U.S. atomic bomb attacks on Hiroshima and Nagasaki have also left a special imprint on military policy. Japan has pledged never to acquire nuclear weapons, although it accepts protection under the U.S. nuclear umbrella. Nor is it preparing its troops in any systematic fashion to fight on battlefields contaminated by radiation.

The army is the largest service, with 155,000 personnel and about 40 percent of the total military budget. But it is the least modernized of the three. The air force flies U.S.-designed F-104, F-4 and F-15 interceptors, as well as Japanese-developed F-1 bombers. The navy's vessels are small and oriented toward anti-submarine warfare and coastal defense; it has 14 submarines.

The armed forces' official mission is deterrence of aggression from any quarter. But in Japan, the Soviet Union is seen as pursuing a menacing buildup. Moscow is said to have expanded its Pacific fleet to 825 ships in recent years and to have put in Siberia 135 SS-20 multiple-warhead nuclear missiles.

many believed to be targeted on Japan.

Japanese troops are deployed accordingly. Army firepower is concentrated in Hokkaido, which lies only a few miles from the Soviet Union's Sakhalin Island and the Kuril chain of islands claimed by the Japanese, where the Soviet Union is reported to have stationed 10,000 troops and 40 MIG-23 jets.

War scenarios generally have Americans fighting alongside Japanese. American units would hit the mainland of the Soviet Union. The Japanese would defend the rear and with mines, submarines and air power would close straits into the Sea of Japan to bottle up the Soviet Pacific fleet headquartered at Vladivostok.

The Soviet Union, the Japanese assume, might attempt to land on

charges are so low that analysts say destroyers could load up only once. Under constant cabling from the United States, Japan is working toward improvement. The current fiscal year's budget will raise spending for armaments 28 percent over last year's outlays.

Japanese legislators will probably vote the 245,000 members of their country's armed forces a pay increase this summer. It would be a routine affair, were it not for an expected side effect: the breaking of the ceiling capping military spending at 1 percent of the gross national product. There is nothing in the constitution about this limit; it dates from a 1976 cabinet resolution passed in response to criticism that arms spending was increasing too fast.

Members of Prime Minister Ya-

there seem to view it as a benign or a stabilizing factor against Soviet forces in the region. Exchange of high-ranking military visits with China and South Korea is becoming common.

Some of the most strident opposition comes at home, led by the main national opposition group, the Japan Socialist Party. Many critics contend that the buildup and alliance with the United States undermine security by ensuring that Japan will be dragged into any conflict — conventional or nuclear — that erupts between the United States and Soviet Union.

Some critics say Moscow might feel emboldened to use nuclear weapons against U.S. bases in Japan, on the gamble the United States would not respond in kind because the bombs had not fallen on its own territory.

Expanded military spending is also questioned by some old-guard members of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party. They say the country has done well with limited budgets over the years and can continue to rely on Washington for protection.

Critics fight legislative preparation for war. Because Japan has so mobilization law, it is unclear by what authority the government would issue emergency orders or organize war preparation. Japanese Army units could not even repair road damaged by bombs during a conflict.

The opposition is also battling, generally without success, the closer cooperation between U.S. and Japanese units in the field that has been developing since the two governments signed an agreement for joint military planning in 1978.

Last September, 1,500 U.S. Army troops were flown from the United States for exercises with Japanese troops. Japanese and U.S. warships stage regular maneuvers in the Pacific. Twice a year, command post exercises are conducted together.

In laying plans of this sort, Japan remains very much the student of the United States. Japan's decision to attack the United States in 1941 is taken by some Japanese as proof of a lack of basic strategic sense in the Japanese military mind. A Japanese tank commander joked that the world's best army would have American officers, German staff planners and Japanese foot soldiers.

NEXT: After the surrender in 1945, Japan kept first in anguish, then in relief.

Analysts give Japanese soldiers high marks in morale and operation of equipment, but they find the military seriously short on recruits, ammunition and public enthusiasm.

Hokkaido to secure the strait that the island forms with Sakhalin. There they would meet Japanese tanks and infantry trained in snow and mountain operations and eventually be driven back.

That is how it is supposed to work. True combat readiness, however, remains in question. In war games last November on Hokkaido, a Japanese tank regiment cost as a Soviet invasion force reported to disperse defenders in 20 minutes. Holes in Japan's air defenses were illustrated in 1976 when a Soviet pilot flew a MIG-25 undetected into Hokkaido to defect.

Most analysts give today's Japanese soldier high marks in morale and operation of sophisticated equipment. Almost every job in Japan, from street cleaner to bank president, is approached with duty in mind, and soldiers would presumably do the same in combat.

"Their strength is their people," said a U.S. Army officer stationed here.

But the Japanese soldier falls seriously short in what military handbooks call "sustainability." Japan has modern jets and tanks but few supplies to keep them in action. Stocks of torpedoes and depth

shiro Nakasone's cabinet, however, privately say the military budget should be determined by military needs, not an arbitrary figure selected a decade ago. The cap now stands in the way of Mr. Nakasone's plans and he appears to be maneuvering to scrap it, starting with the vote to raise pay.

Japan's military buildup has attracted wide international attention under Mr. Nakasone's outward-looking government. But, in fact, it has been in motion with hardly a pause since the day the forces were commissioned in 1954.

The continuing buildup will mean some purchases from the United States. But for the most part, Japan buys its arms from a large defense industry that has emerged here despite a ban on arms exports. The T-74 tank developed by Mitsubishi is highly rated by foreign military officers. Japan is coproducing F-15 jet fighter planes under license from the United States and is working on a new battle tank and shore-to-ship missile.

In recent years, the buildup has engendered suspicions in China, Korea and Southeast Asia, which Japan occupied during World War II. In general, however, leaders

to buy is machinery and equipment, which make up 5 percent of the Soviet exports to Finland.

A small but visible part of this trade is the Lada, the Soviet car built in a plant constructed by Fiat. In Finland, the Lada — particularly the cheapest model that costs the equivalent of \$4,600 — is regarded more or less the way the Volkswagen Beetle was in its day.

Even the more expensive Lada models, costing almost \$8,000, are rare in Helsinki's middle-class neighborhoods. Some people attribute the resistance to mobism, mixed with latent anti-Sovietism.

The Finns are looking at joint production arrangements that could count under both imports and exports. For example, Tamro Corp., a large health-care concern, has signed an agreement to build ambulances on Soviet-supplied chassis.

Another major project in the offing would involve Finnish companies in a \$1 billion project to exploit Kola Peninsula minerals.

Israel Clears General in Death

Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — Israel's attorney general has accepted a recommendation by a special investigating commission that an army general implicated in the beating death of two Palestinians who hijacked a bus to the Israel-occupied Gaza Strip in April 1984 not be charged with homicide.

However, Yitzhak Zamir, the attorney general, recommended Tuesday that Brigadier General Yitzhak Mordecai be court-mar-

shaled on charges of causing grievous bodily harm and conduct unbefitting an officer.

Although the investigation commission report said that the panel had uncovered evidence that General Mordecai pistol-whipped the two prisoners after they were taken off the bus for interrogation, it said it was impossible to determine if the prisoners died because of those blows, or from injuries sustained in the original assault on the bus.



Yitzhak Mordecai

DOONESBURY



Finns Press 'Buy Soviet' Theme, Even Limousines

By Celestine Bohlen

Washington Post Service

HELSINKI — Last spring, three of Finland's top industrialists put in orders for Soviet-made limousines, the big, black ones often seen whipping in and out of the Kremlin.

At \$94,406 each, the purchases were considered unusual enough to make the Finnish newspapers. The point was that the limousines were highly visible symbols of a Finnish "buy Soviet" campaign.

Soviet-Finnish trade, long a key component in the delicate relations between the two neighbors, has reached the stage where it needs a boost. The simplest solution — but not the easiest — would be for Finland to import more Soviet products and materials. Other options involve tinkering with the trade arrangement.

Under a system of five-year barter arrangements dating to 1951, each side is limited to buying only as much from the other side as it sells to it. The exchanges are made at prevailing world prices, and han-

dled through accounts at the central banks in Moscow and Helsinki. Under the barter arrangement, money never changes hands, so the Soviet Union neither gets nor spends its hard currency — an asset that Moscow guards carefully.

Finland and the Soviet Union maintain that the so-called clearinghouse system, unique among the Soviet Union's Western partners, has served both sides well.

The Finns say the Soviet market protected their exports at a time when Western economies were hurt by recession. For the Soviet Union, Finland has been both a guaranteed market for energy exports and a source of high-quality goods.

The Soviet Union accounted for 21 percent of Finnish foreign trade in 1984, equaling about \$5 billion, making it the top trading partner. Among Western countries, Finland ranks second, after West Germany, in Soviet foreign trade.

While no one expects the basic system to change, there is talk now of rearranging it a little — either by ushering in joint projects on a hard-

currency basis or by arrangements whereby a third country would become, in effect, a hard-currency clearinghouse.

"The history of Soviet-Finnish trade has been extraordinarily successful," said Pentti Kouri, a Finnish economic consultant. "I don't think the arrangement is going to change, but I think it has reached the limits for the expansion of that kind of trade."

In recent years, the main problem in keeping the balance has been the price of oil. Oil and other energy sources make up 85 percent of Soviet exports to Finland. When oil prices fell in the early 1980s so did Soviet exports, and so did the ceiling on Finnish exports to the Soviet Union.

Since then, the issue for Finland has been what to buy from the Soviet Union as a way to increase Finnish exports.

Many items and commodities that the Finns want — such as copper, scrap metal and nickel — the Soviet Union does not want to sell. What Moscow wants the Finns

to buy is machinery and equipment, which make up 5 percent of the Soviet exports to Finland.

A small but visible part of this trade is the Lada, the Soviet car built in a plant constructed by Fiat. In Finland, the Lada — particularly the cheapest model that costs the equivalent of \$4,600 — is regarded more or less the way the Volkswagen Beetle was in its day.

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On 50th Birthday, U.S. Social Security Looks Toward 21st Century With New Vigor

By Robert Pear
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — As they celebrate the 50th anniversary of Social Security this week, politicians, historians and economists say their biggest task is to halt the erosion of confidence in America's biggest, most important and most successful social program.

In signing the Social Security Act on Aug. 14, 1935, Franklin D. Roosevelt said it was designed to protect people, especially the elderly, against "the hazards and vicissitudes of life." That is exactly what it has done.

In a half-century, the government has paid \$1.8 trillion in Social Security benefits to 115 million people, including 36.7 million now on the rolls.

But confidence in the system has been undermined by four years of debate over the financing of Social Security, its near-bankruptcy in 1982 and proposals to freeze or restrict benefits.

Younger workers express doubts about whether the program will exist when they retire in the 21st century.

A poll conducted by Yankelovich, Skelly and White for the American Association of Retired Persons found that only about one in eight of all Americans expressed strong confidence in the future of Social Security. Among people aged 25 to 34, two-thirds said they were "not too confident" or "not at all confident" in the system.

The interviews were conducted

by telephone with 2,052 adults from April 20 to May 8. The maximum sampling error was plus or minus 3 percentage points.

The people who created and guided Social Security hope to use its golden anniversary to restore confidence in the program, which now accounts for one-fifth of all federal spending.

James M. Brown, a spokesman for the Social Security Administration, said Tuesday: "We are using the 50th anniversary celebration to shore up confidence in Social Security, to emphasize that it is not just a retirement program, but also provides people with insurance protection against loss of income due to disability and death."

In numerous speeches this year, Social Security officials are stressing that government agencies have concluded that the program is adequately financed to keep paying benefits well into the next century.

These are some of the major issues facing the program in its second half-century:

• Perhaps the biggest immediate challenge is to straighten out the disability insurance. Thousands of lawsuits have been filed by people who say that the government improperly used a 1980 law to cut off their disability benefits. The agency must issue many new regulations to carry out a 1984 law overhauling the disability program.

• There is wide concern about the treatment of women under Social Security. Working wives often get little or no return. Their retirement

The Social Security Act is "the most significant piece of domestic legislation enacted in the 20th century."

Margaret M. Heckler
Secretary of Health
and Human Services



Camera Press

benefits may end up to be about the same as a spouse's benefits they could draw if they had never worked outside the home. In addition, some say the benefits for divorced women are inadequate. Social Security officials say the changes needed to meet these concerns would be complex and expensive.

• The Social Security Administration has installed new computer equipment at its Baltimore headquarters and field offices, but federal auditors say there still are critical deficiencies and chronic problems.

In the 1960s and '70s, Ronald Reagan criticized Social Security, suggesting that participation should be voluntary, and his 1981

proposals to cut Social Security benefits caused a furor. In the 1984 election, Mr. Reagan said that Social Security was, in effect, untouchable. Now, on its 50th anniversary, he says that "Social Security has proven to be one of the most successful and popular programs ever established by the federal government."

Margaret M. Heckler, the secretary of health and human services, calls the Social Security Act "the most significant piece of domestic legislation enacted" in the 20th century.

Social Security was created with the United States in the depths of a depression. Mr. Roosevelt's cabinet-level Committee on Economic Security, whose recommendations formed the basis for the Social Se-

curity Act, reported that children, friends and relatives bore the major cost of supporting the aged.

But it added: "Many children who previously supported their parents have been compelled to cease doing so, and the great majority will probably never resume this load. The Depression has largely wiped out wage earners' savings."

Social Security often is described as a middle-class program, because benefits are paid without regard to financial need. But studies show that it is also the most effective anti-poverty program. About two-thirds of the elderly get at least half their income from Social Security, according to the Social Security Administration.

The program is largely responsible for the fact that the poverty rate for the elderly, at 14.1 percent in 1983, is less than the overall national rate of 15.2 percent. The poverty rate for the elderly was twice the national rate as recently as 1969, when the figures stood at 25.3 percent for the elderly and 12.1 percent overall.

Congress voted in 1972 to protect Social Security benefits against inflation by establishing an automatic annual cost-of-living adjustment.

When he signed the Social Security Act, Roosevelt said that it "represents a cornerstone in a structure which is being built, but is by no means complete."

Even before the first monthly checks were issued, Congress in 1939 voted to expand the program

by providing benefits for dependents of retirees, as well as for the survivors of workers who died in their productive years. This began the transformation of Social Security into a family insurance program.

In the 1950s, Social Security coverage was extended to groups not included in the original program: farm workers, domestic workers, the self-employed, the military and some state and local government employees.

In 1956, Congress established a cash benefit program for disabled workers age 50 or older. In 1958, dependents of disabled workers became eligible for benefits, and in 1960, the age requirement was dropped.

The architects of Social Security considered including a health insurance program, but dropped the idea for fear it might jeopardize passage. Not until 1965 did Congress establish the Medicare program for the elderly and disabled, which receives a portion of Social Security payroll taxes.

Alan Pifer and Forrest Chisman, who have studied the history of Social Security, said that Mr. Roosevelt believed the payroll tax would create a continuing political constituency for the program, because it would give people the feeling that they had earned and were entitled to benefits.

In fact, current retirees often get back more than they contributed in payroll taxes, but Martha A. McSteen, the acting commissioner

who has worked for the agency since 1947, said this concept of earned right was perhaps the most fundamental source of public support for Social Security.

The benefits are related to earnings, but the formula is weighted in favor of lower-paid workers. They receive a larger proportion of past earnings in the form of benefits, on the theory that they need the extra amounts.

At present, according to James M. Brown, a spokesman for the Social Security Administration, the average monthly benefit for an individual retired worker is \$449. For a retired couple, the average is \$776 a month.

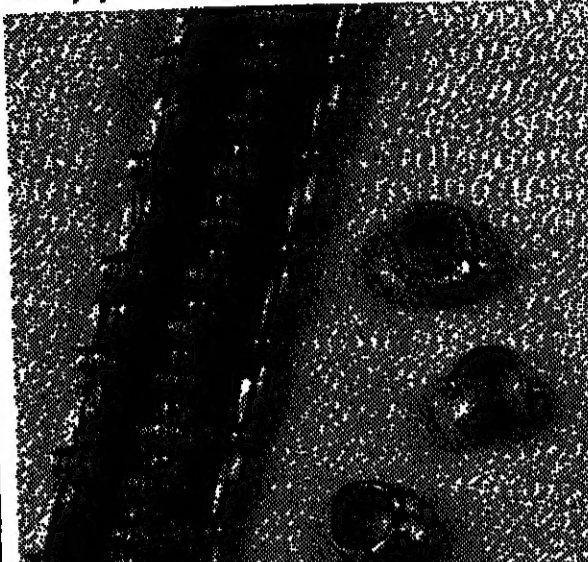
What lies ahead for Social Security?

The Census Bureau estimates that the number of people aged 65 and older will more than double, from 28 million now to 67 million in 2035. The elderly, who constitute 12 percent of the current population, will by then account for about 22 percent, the bureau says.

However, actuaries say that under current law the financing of Social Security is adequate to pay old-age, survivor and disability benefits for about 75 years, assuming there is no severe downturn in the economy.

On the other hand, lawmakers say there will almost certainly be extensive changes in Medicare. The last report on Medicare's hospital insurance trust fund said it would run out of money in 1998.

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In U.S., Older Gets Better

(Continued From Page 1)

Bill Kiley, a network spokesman.

Such a question might not have come up in the 1950s and early '60s, before the baby boom was old enough to establish a cultural identity. In those days, television was hospitable to such middle-aged stars as Jack Benny, Groucho Marx, Red Skelton and Milton Berle.

"As I go out speaking now, I find there's an awareness of what old people are really like," said Lydia Bragger, who at 81 is national media consultant to the Gray Panthers, an advocacy group for the elderly. "The stereotypes are not as oppressive."

This attitude contrasts sharply with that of the later 1960s and '70s, when the youthful counterculture was in full blossom.

During this period, older actors rarely played leading roles on television. The elderly were typically portrayed as poor or unhealthy. As recently as 1979, Country Time Lemonade used the device of an old man's deafness as an excuse to repeat the product's name in a commercial.

Such negative images of old age are gradually disappearing and being replaced by more favorable role models. The lemonade ads, for ex-

ample, now feature a grandfather sharing happy moments with children.

Some older people are considered among the nation's most beautiful. When People magazine asked readers this spring who was the best-looking woman in America, the winner was 42-year-old Linda Evans. Runners-up included Joan Collins, 52, and Elizabeth Taylor, 53.

"It's no longer unfashionable, embarrassing and uncool to be older," declared Peter Schweizer, a senior vice president at the J. Walter Thompson advertising agency. "It's O.K. to be 50 and act 50. I think you'll see more advertising which depicts the gray generation in an open, honest way."

Putting it another way, a vice president at Revlon, Rita Grisman, asks, "Why can't youthful beauty, as enchanting as it is, and older beauty, as radiant as it is, exist side by side?"

Speaking of "Cocoon's" success as a film, David A. Weitzner, president of marketing at 20th Century-Fox, remarked: "I don't think you're going to see 'Son of Cocoon,' but in a business that loves to imitate, maybe people will be a little more tolerant of putting old movies with adult themes."

U.K. Asians Seek Relief From Attacks

Reuters

LONDON — Asian immigrants in Britain have appealed to Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher to set up police anti-riot squads to combat an outbreak of racist attacks in London, community leaders said.

The plea for increased police protection from the Pakistan Welfare Society followed a series of deliberately set fires and other violence in east London, which has a large immigrant population.

Zafar Malik, a community leader, said Tuesday that the immigrants wrote to Mrs. Thatcher requesting night patrols after a series of attacks, including one in which a pregnant woman and her three sons died in a fire set at their home on July 13.

Newspapers said that the police had recorded 144 racially motivated incidents in the Tower Hamlets area, about a mile from central London, this year.

The attacks have provoked some immigrants to retaliate.

On Tuesday, a judge sentenced four Asians convicted of throwing objects at a bar frequented by whites to community service in lieu of prison terms. "I take the view each of you overreacted to long-standing and serious provocation," the judge said.

Mr. Malik said that arsonists usually struck in the middle of the night, pushing gasoline-soaked rags through mail boxes to trap victims in their sleep.

The community leader, who three years ago helped to organize vigilantes to combat racist street gangs, accused the police of racial prejudice.

"There is no will on the part of the police to investigate arson and racial attacks," he said. "Police and the government legitimize such attacks by their reluctance to tackle the root cause."

Scotland Yard, in a statement to the Asian community, said that "everything possible is being done to get to the bottom of these incidents."

The chairman of a British parliamentary committee that is examining problems faced by immigrants from Bangladesh said that his group also would look into racial harassment.

Airport Security Assailed in France

Reuters

PARIS — Two French consumer organizations said Wednesday that they were ready to sue the Interior Ministry and boycott France's domestic airline, Air Inter, if airport security checks were not improved.

The organizations said in a statement that they supported two Air Inter pilots who refused Tuesday to take passengers on board because the pilots asserted, passengers' luggage and the aircraft had not been searched properly.

The consumer groups, the Federation of Transport Users and the Association for Defense of Citizens against Civil Service Abuse, condemned what they called the "incredible inefficiency" of airport police. The airport police say they are unable to carry out checks when air traffic is heavy.

Auckland Court Holds 2 in Bombing

Reuters

AUCKLAND, New Zealand — A man and a woman accused of sinking the Rainbow Warrior, a ship of the Greenpeace environmental movement, and of murdering a crewman appeared in court here Wednesday and were ordered to be kept in custody.

The couple, identified in court documents as Sophie Fréderique Claire Turgeon and Alain Jacques Turgeon, stood silent as Judge Brian Blackwood set their next appearance for Aug. 22. He fixed a Nov. 4 date for a preliminary hearing of prosecution evidence.

They are charged with planting the explosives that sank the Rainbow Warrior in Auckland harbor on July 10 and with killing Fernando Pereira, a Dutch photographer for Greenpeace who was on board.

The ship was to have led a protest fleet to the French nuclear test site at Mururoa atoll near Tahiti.

The couple's claims to Swiss nationality have been denied by the authorities in Bern. A French state radio station, France Inter, said Saturday that they were officers in the French armed forces attached to a department charged with maintaining security at Mururoa.

During the 30-minute hearing, Michael Parker, the prosecutor, told the judge that the police would call 100 witnesses for the evidentiary hearing. Witnesses would be called from France, the French Pacific territory of New Caledonia, Switzerland, Britain and Australia's Norfolk Island, he said.

Elysée Links Alleged

The magazine VSD, which asserted that the French secret service was behind the bombing of the Rainbow Warrior, alleged in this

Wine Scandal Hits Rheinland-Pfalz

The Associated Press

MAINZ, West Germany — A state government minister was asked to retire and two lower officials have been transferred because of the wine scandal. Bernhard Vogel, the governor of the wine-producing region of Rheinland-Pfalz, said Tuesday that he had asked the agriculture and wine minister, Ferdinand Stark, to retire because of his handling of the affair.

Mr. Vogel said after a state cabinet session that Mr. Stark had reacted "wrongly" and with "poor judgment" to the discovery of adulterated wines imported from Austria. Hans-Bernhard Ueig, the chief of the wine department in the state's Agriculture Ministry, and his deputy, Josef Koy, were transferred to other jobs, Mr. Vogel said.

Meanwhile, in Fels am Wagram, Austria, about 37 miles (60 kilometers) northwest of Vienna, a wine bottler and marketer, the Bruder Grill Co., was declared bankrupt Tuesday. It was the first known financial victim of the scandal.

Turkish Train Crash Kills 14

Reuters

ANKARA — At least 14 persons were killed and five were injured when two cargo trains collided Wednesday near the east Turkish town of Malatya, the Anatolian News Agency said. The cause of the accident was not immediately known, the agency said.

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Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

AIDS: Reasons to Care

Even before people began responding to the stories about the *actor* Rock Hudson, attitudes toward AIDS were beginning to change. At first the deadly virus, discovered in 1981, had been thought to be confined to discrete groups, primarily male homosexuals and drug addicts, for whom there was limited sympathy in the society at large. Some uncharitable persons even suggested that there was no public responsibility to search for a cure, since the afflicted had voluntarily chosen to engage in the conduct that leads to the disease. There are other afflictions—alcoholism, drug addiction, venereal disease, even cigarette-induced illness—that have caused people to react this way in the past. But all these have long since come to be regarded as ailments for which it is not just proper, but essential, that society use its resources to seek methods of containment, and cure. The same, increasingly, is true of AIDS.

There are reasons for this. For one thing, the epidemic has continued to spread at an accelerating rate. On Jan. 7 of this year, there were 7,788 reported cases in the United States; today there are more than 12,000, and the figure is expected to double within a year. Since the virus was discovered, 73 percent of its victims have been male homosexuals and 17 percent intravenous-drug users. But there have been others: hemophiliacs, people who have received blood transfusions, and the children of AIDS victims. The fact that the deadly hit patients who received blood transfusions, a category anyone could be in at a moment's notice, contributed to the general alarm.

Scientists have now solved the blood transfusion problem by developing a test that al-

lows them to screen blood donations for AIDS antibodies. Hemophiliacs and hospital patients receiving transfusions will no longer be in a special risk category. They were never more than a small fraction of the victims, but it is right to capitalize on the interest and concern generated by their vulnerability. Research efforts — the U.S. government will spend \$126.3 million next year — have been consistent and productive. The scientific community was well ahead of the public on this problem.

But laymen must make a contribution too. Preventive efforts, particularly among homosexuals, should be increased. And education must be a priority. Some key facts need to be made widely known: Blood donors do not contract AIDS; victims do not contaminate clothing, furniture or other objects; and children most certainly do not acquire the disease by being in the same classroom with a youngster who is a victim of the syndrome.

Few of us will lose our eyesight or need a kidney transplant, yet we do not hesitate to mobilize public sympathy and national resources in aid of those who do, just as we mobilize them to assault diseases associated with social and sexual conduct the majority disapproves. It is good that these things are understood. AIDS is being fought and its victims cared for not because we all have an equal risk of contracting it or because a movie star we admire is a victim or for any reason other than that thousands of our fellow citizens, most of them young, are dying slowly, painfully and in profound despair — and we can do something to help.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

The War, in a Few Words

Drawn from various sources, notably "The American Treasury," Selected by Clifton Fadiman. Harper & Row, 1955.

— Sign in WAC processing center, Daytona Beach, Florida, 1945.

Look at an infantryman's eyes and you can tell how much war he has seen.

— Bill Mauldin, "Up Front," 1944.

Back the Attack!

— Slogan of Fifth War Loan drive, 1944.

Austin White — Chicago, Ill. — 1918

Austin White — Chicago, Ill. — 1945

This is the last time I want to write my name here.

— Inscription discovered by a reporter on a wall of the fortress of Verdun.

Now that the Nazi armies of aggression have been forced by the coordinated efforts of Soviet-Anglo-American forces to an unconditional surrender, I wish to express to you and through you to your heroic Army the appreciation and congratulations of the United States Government on its splendid contribution to the cause of civilization and liberty.

— Harry S. Truman, message to Marshal Stalin, May 8, 1945.

It is odd that you dreamed about my transfer. It could happen. We will be invaded at any time and no one can then get off the island. A commander in chief is never transferred before a battle. Please stop hoping that I can return alive.

— Lieutenant General Tadashichi Kuribayashi, Japanese commander on Iwo Jima, in a letter to his wife, January 1945.

I couldn't help wondering what would have happened if I'd been a Jap entering Brooklyn after Japan had dropped an atomic bomb.

— Sergeant Joe McCarthy to *Yank* magazine after entering Hiroshima.

I have received this afternoon a message from the Japanese government. . . I deem this reply a full acceptance of the Potsdam Declaration which specifies the unconditional surrender of Japan.

— President Truman, Aug. 14, 1945.

Let us pray that peace be now restored to the world, and that God will preserve it always. These proceedings are closed.

— General Douglas MacArthur, speech after the surrender on the battleship Missouri.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Praise the Lord and pass the ammunition.

— Howell Maurice Forgy, on the cruiser *Norfolk*, Pearl Harbor, Dec. 7, 1941.

Yesterday, Dec. 7, 1941 — a day which will live in infamy — the United States of America was suddenly and deliberately attacked by naval and air forces of the Empire of Japan.

— Franklin D. Roosevelt, Dec. 8, 1941.

The difficult we do immediately. The impossible takes a little longer.

— Army Corps of Engineers slogan.

If it moves, salute it.

If it doesn't move, pick it up.

If you can't pick it up, paint it.

— "The Sad Sack's Catechism."

We have not journeyed all this way across the centuries, across the oceans, across the mountains, across the prairies, because we are made of sugar candy.

— Winston Churchill, to the Canadian Senate and House of Commons, Dec. 30, 1941.

Kilroy was here.

— Army graffiti.

Loose Lips Sink Ships.

— World War II poster.

Suppose . . . your army is retreating . . . and the captain takes you to a machine gun covering the road. "You're to stay here and hold this position," he tells you. "For how long?" you ask. "Never mind," he answers, "just hold it." Then you know you're expendable. . . They are expendable you . . . to get time.

— W.L. White, "They Were Expendable."

The object of this war is to make sure that everybody in the world has the privilege of drinking a quart of milk a day.

— Henry A. Wallace, May 8, 1942.

Go to Hell, Babe Ruth! American, you die.

— Japanese war cry, Pacific, 1942.

If you go long enough without a bath even the fleas will let you alone.

— Ernie Pyle, "Here Is Your War."

Remember, you volunteered!

Other Opinion

Rumors of Mandela's Release

Even if Nelson Mandela (the imprisoned leader of the outlawed African National Congress) were released, the action would be at least as likely to become a missed opportunity as a new dawn of racial harmony. The need to take this remarkable man seriously lest worse befall is not yet seen by the dominant minority, which is still more scared of a white, right-wing backlash. Of course Nelson Mandela should be freed. But that alone should not be seen as the panacea for South Africa's ills, nor as enough reason for easing external pressure.

— The Guardian (London).

Hussein on a Half-Sawn Limb

The Arab League meeting in Morocco did not give Jordan's King Hussein the support he hoped for in his approach to negotiations with Israel, but it also did not quite saw off the limb he had gotten out on. The league again proved incapable of bucking the radical states. Such putatively influential moderates as Saudi Arabia were unwilling to confront the minority. The conferees indicated at least a willingness to see Hussein continue testing the direction he has taken. As long as he does that, he earns support that gives his approach promise.

— The Atlanta Constitution.

FROM OUR AUG. 15 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1910: 30 Die in French Train Crash
BORDEAUX — A terrible railway catastrophe which has cost the lives of more than 30 persons took place [on Aug. 14] at Saunon. The fine weather preceding two public holidays had led thousands of people in Bordeaux to leave the city for watering places and coast resorts. An excursion for Royan which should have left at twenty minutes past eight left the State railway station six minutes late. It carried about a thousand passengers. At twenty-five minutes to eleven, when the train should already have arrived at Royan, it had gone only as far as Saunon. At 200 meters from the station, it crashed into a freight train which was standing on a siding, but the engine of which had moved on to the track on which the excursion train was traveling.

1935: Dam Break Kills 400 in Italy
GENOA — The death toll in the valley of the Orba River, where the hydro-electric dam at Molare broke [on Aug. 13] and a wall of water swept over the town of Ovada and nearby villages, was placed at 400. Rescue workers from Alessandria and Genoa, who labored throughout the night and today, recovered only 70 bodies. But hundreds of others are missing and, since many parts of the densely populated district are still under water, it is feared the final total of dead may exceed the estimate. More than 200 houses have been destroyed, numerous bridges have been washed out and communications cut by waters from the dam, swelled by torrential rains. Most of the victims were women and children trapped in their homes during the siesta.

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The Dollar: Wobbly Base for America's House of Cards

By Jeffrey E. Garten

TOKYO — America's economy has become a house of cards, and the most wobbly part is not interest rates or the budget or trade — it is the U.S. dollar. A major drop in the value of the dollar is not inconceivable, and Washington is poorly prepared for it.

This would not be the first dollar debacle. In the early 1970s, inflation and overspending forced President Richard Nixon to abandon the long-standing U.S. commitment to convert dollars into gold. During the administration of Jimmy Carter, foreign governments had to rescue the plummeting currency.

But there is a fundamental difference between then and now. For most Americans the dollar's plight has always been primarily a foreign event, of significance mostly to American tourists in London or Rome. No more.

The greenback, which has risen some 70 percent during the Reagan years, has made imports so cheap that 20 percent of all goods in America come from abroad. It has made exports so expensive that American agriculture is in a depression, the California computer industry is laying off workers, Ford and Caterpillar are setting up shop abroad.

The strength of the currency is accelerating America's switch from being the world's manufacturing and mining hub to being its banking, software and insurance center. By sucking in so many low-cost foreign products, the dollar has become a powerful engine holding down inflation. Because it has been so overvalued, it has acted as a magnet for foreign investors, who now finance 50 percent to 60 percent of the U.S. budget deficit, thereby

enlarging the U.S. pool of capital and keeping interest rates from rising further.

But there is a darker side to the dollar equation. Nearly everyone agrees that the dollar is greatly overvalued, even after the declines of recent weeks. Each time the exchange rate has increased by 1 percent after inflation, the balance of exports and imports has worsened by \$2 billion to \$3 billion.

The \$145-billion trade deficit encourages a destructive protectionism of the 1930s variety, threatening to set back world trade and rain relations with countries such as Japan, Brazil and China. And other nations have become the principal beneficiaries of U.S. growth, because increases in American gross national product spell more imports but not more U.S. production and jobs.

The dollar should drop, but slowly. A steep decline would scare foreigners who hold it and cause a rout. Since the United States so badly needs foreign money to plug its budget and trade deficits, Washington would be forced to push up interest rates several points in order to make it attractive to continue to hold dollar-denominated stocks, bonds and other investments. Then the dollar might stabilize, but Americans would watch their housing industry crumble and other investments dry up. It would be in a depression.

A lot is outside Washington's control. If, for domestic reasons, Tokyo jacked up its own interest rates and made it more profitable to hold yen, Japanese buyers of about

\$40 billion in dollar investments each year could move back into their home currency and the greenback would plunge. If Argentina or Brazil were to slash interest payments to U.S. banks, as Peru just did, the turmoil could cause a dollar crisis as well.

Every day the situation becomes more precarious. During the Reagan years America has been transformed from the world's largest lender to its biggest debtor. By 1990, U.S. interest payments to foreigners could top \$100 billion a year. With so many dollars being sent abroad, overseas holders could easily cry "enough."

Proposals to correct the problem always begin with exhortations to reduce budget deficits, which is right, of course. But that will not happen quickly. Meanwhile, some say that Washington and other key capitals ought jointly to buy and sell currencies to keep values steady. Others believe that central banks should closely coordinate their monetary policies. The International Monetary Fund could do more to guide currency developments. A special link between Washington and Tokyo to maintain a desirable yen-dollar relationship is worth considering.

But no plan stands a chance until the U.S. government fundamentally changes its attitude toward what the dollar means to Americans, and gives the dollar a much more important role in everyday policy-making.

The dollar should no longer be an afterthought to decisions about interest rates,

spending or taxing, or tariffs and quotas. In fact all of these policies should be designed in light of their effect on the currency.

Whenever the greenback is fundamentally out of whack — when it is low enough to ignite inflation or high enough to expand unemployment — the government should use all its domestic and international leverage to push it back in line.

All this is light-years from where Washington is today. President Reagan, in a version of Kumbaya economics, takes pride in watching the currency soar. His administration, blinded by a 19th-century laissez-faire bias, has opposed international currency cooperation.

There is no consistent policy. The Federal Reserve Board chairman, Paul Volcker, said recently that a rapidly descending dollar presented a grave threat. At the same time, Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige said he hoped the dollar would drop by 20 to 25 percent. Treasury Secretary James Baker waffles somewhere in between (and recently abolished the post of undersecretary of the Treasury for international monetary affairs). Secretary of State George Shultz, head of the Treasury Department in the Nixon administration and the current cabinet member with extensive global financial experience, has not said much at all.

And yet the alarm bells are ringing.

The writer manages Far East investment banking activities for Shearson Lehman Brothers, the New York investment bankers. He contributed this to The New York Times.



South Africa: No Evolutionary Answer

By Thabo Mbeki

LUSAKA, Zambia — The agenda for change in South Africa is no longer being decided in the White House, 10 Downing Street, Elysee Palace or the Union Building in Pretoria. It is being decided in the townships of South Africa and among the voices of the Western countries.

This poses a considerable dilemma for the policy-makers of the West, who still cling to the illusion that there is an evolutionary answer to the South African problem.

Accustomed to treating the South African regime as a legitimate government, the leaders of the West are now obliged to consider using the kind of measures that are normally reserved for what they consider pariah states. The policy-makers prefer, however, to avoid facing the embarrassing truth — that South Africa is precisely such a state.

Thus, it is possible for President Reagan to denounce all manner of

countries for their "violations of human rights." Yet he breathes not a word about the horrors of the apartheid system. He produces a list of "terrorist states." Yet the Republic of South Africa is absent from the list.

Washington had very little to say about the commando team that Pretoria sent into Angola to blow up American-owned oil installations and kill American personnel working in the oil fields.

The amazing thing is that those Western leaders who propagate and support these preposterous positions argue that they do so in defense of freedom, justice and democracy. Boiled down to its essence, their argument is that the people of South Africa are better off with the devil of racism than they know than the worse imposed and maintained by the oppressor. It is that relationship between oppressor and oppressed — a relationship perfectly embodied in the brutal state of emergency declared last month — that allows the Botha regime to argue that the people of South Africa either accept the status quo or would be satisfied by any meaningless "reform program" that the racists choose to implement.

The question that President Reagan and Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain have yet to answer is this: If there is no pressure for change, why should President Botha and the rest of white South Africa initiate change?

It will not do to argue that our struggle inside South Africa is permissible only if it is peaceful. The teacher Matthew Goniwe, the lawyer Victor Mxenge and many others have been murdered for their involvement in a peaceful struggle. Thirty-eight of their colleagues in the leadership of the United Democratic Front are facing treason charges for no reason other than that they encouraged South Africans to unite in a peaceful struggle for a democratic nation.

We will emerge victorious in this struggle — however many people we lose in the process. We still call for meaningful sanctions to minimize loss of life. We rely on the voters to whom even such people as President Reagan owe their positions to ensure that the West participates in bringing about a democratic South Africa. The Western governments cannot continue to help perpetuate apartheid.

The writer is director of information and publicity for the African National Congress, the outlawed group fighting white rule in South Africa. He contributed this to The New York Times.

The Reformists Walk a Narrow Path

By Peter Honey

JOHANNESBURG — The sheer magnitude of anti-apartheid protests here and the viciousness of last week's riot, which have become almost a way of life, tend to obscure the more immediate concerns of the country.

South Africa has leaped into world attention with a primeval scream. Millions of people who once knew of the country only as a region of gold, wildlife and apartheid might now believe that it is descending into hell. They open their newspapers, turn on the television set and are confronted by horrifying accounts of a South Africa that is in the process of self-immolation: riots, killings, political funerals, mass arrests, a state of emergency. Mob rule, police oppression and human misery are presented as the omens of revolution.

Governments of all stripes are prodded into action by public outcry. Fifteen countries (the United States and European Community nations included) have recalled temporarily, and in one case permanently, their ambassadors or heads of missions. Their excuses are various, their concerns the same: No longer can they afford to associate with a government that is so unruly and unable to respond to the political demands of its greater population.

But why the clamor now? Apartheid is less evident in the streets and buildings of South Africa than it has ever been in the 37 years of white National Party rule. First-time visitors are often amazed at the extent to which the country has become racially integrated. This is a South Africa that, when seen superficially and from certain angles, is as orderly as any Western country.

The oppression, though racially motivated, is no worse than it is in many countries of Africa. The unrest has not yet spread beyond the bounds of the black townships — and even then not all are in uproar. While censorship exists, political opponents and newspapers are still allowed to criticize the government to a degree that is unheard of in many countries.

In Johannesburg, Cape Town, Durban and other cities there are scores of restaurants and hotels where black and white guests mingle. There are multiracial theaters, playgrounds, schools and universities. Membership in political parties is no longer restricted to a single race. People of different races can marry or share sex without prosecution. Even though the law still prohibits blacks from living in white cities and towns, authorities have turned a blind eye to several suburbs that have quietly become multiracial.

Township blacks are still denied land-ownership rights, or even full South African citizenship. Laws prohibit them from living or traveling freely, but government leaders have already indicated that these laws are about to be scrapped or "softened."

Not all townships are squalid ghettos. Soweto, the huge black township outside Johannesburg, is probably better off than many Third World cities. The township boasts several sumptuous residences.

These are facts, but they do not tell the full story, just as the accounts of violence and insurrection are only part of the picture. For the issue is no longer apartheid itself but the retention or relinquishment of power. In this context no amount of social reform can satisfy the demands of blacks for a share in governing

the country. The issue now is power.

Chief Gatsha Buthelesi, who is hated by black radicals but is nonetheless a powerful leader of the country's six million Zulus, has said that he is now prepared to shelve the ideal of a unitary one-man, one-vote system of government, "if negotiations between blacks and whites can begin to find a compromise solution acceptable to all population groups."

He is not alone in calling for a constitutional conference of all races. Conservative white businessmen join opposition politicians, church leaders and academics of all races in calling on the government to act. Some call for the immediate abolition of apartheid, others for gradual reforms. Talk to recognized black leaders, they say, even if it means freeing people like Nelson Mandela, the jailed leader of the African National Congress. Give equal living and voting rights to the black majority.

Foreign Minister P.F. Botha has revealed that some members of the government agree that Mr. Mandela should be released. "The question now," he said, "is how to understand that statement is a key to understanding government resistance to the tide of opinion: There is a desperate need to save face."

President Botha and his lieutenants recognize that apartheid is no longer a practicable doctrine. That

was made clear by the reform initiative that began in the 1970s and that split African nationalism. On one side are the apartheid purists who believe that it is the only way to maintain white supremacy; on the other side are the reformists, like Mr. Botha, who are dismantling apartheid, but only where it poses a threat to the people whom it was designed to protect: the whites.

Coloreds, that is, people of mixed-race, and Indian people were given a stake in central government in 1984 because, together, their population is numerically smaller than the six million whites, and poses little threat as an opposition. The major problem has always been how to give political representation to the black majority, yet retain power in white hands.

Now that events are forcing Mr. Botha to address this problem — to overturn the historical tenet of Afrikaner white nationalism — he needs the support of his electorate. They have to believe that he is in control, that he is not buckling under pressure.

Contained and undirected as it is, the current unrest is still far from threatening the seat of power. Until that happens, or until the violence subsides, the country seems caught in a cycle of indecision: revolt because of political rights denied, and a denial of rights because of revolt.

The author, a South African who writes for *Business Day*, contributed this to the *Los Angeles Times*.

For Reagan, a Bold Initiative on Arms

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON — When the Russians proposed a joint moratorium on testing nuclear weapons, President Reagan asked his advisers what was wrong with the idea. He received a partial answer. So he was confused on the subject at a news conference last week, and the White House had to issue a correction.

But the question is worth asking again. For the full answer leads directly to the challenge Mr. Reagan should set before the Soviet leader, Mikhail Gorbachev, at their Geneva summit meeting in November.

There are three reasons why the United States has to be wary of Soviet proposals for a joint freeze on nuclear weapons testing. For one thing, the Russians have just finished tests of their mobile land-based weapons, the SS-24 and SS-25 missiles. The United States has not begun to test its counterpart, the Midgeman. But these would not then be subject to perpetual, withering attacks in Congress.

Third, the moratorium would be made conditional on agreement, also by a specified date, on improved verification procedures. In this way, Soviet hints about limited on-site inspection could be tested. The American absolutists who insist on total certainty would have to argue their case against the practical reality that an imperfect system is much better than nothing.

The Russians might not accept such an offer. It is by no means clear they are prepared to forgo their own version of "star wars," or to cut down the blockbuster nukes that pose a first-strike threat. But if they missed the opportunity, they would face what they seem to fear most — an all-out U.S. effort in a new arms race.

There is at least a chance that Mr. Gorbachev would accept. He would thus cut off the SDI and put it on the U.S. buildup. He would secure the easing of tension he seems to want as a backdrop for change at home. He would also make an indent for dealing with Soviet problems in Eastern Europe and the Middle East.

Some will oppose such an offer as too risky. The majority probably would approve. But at least President Reagan should have all the information he needs to decide whether it is a risk for peace he wants to take.

Los Angeles Times Syndicate.

LETTERS

Competing for Souls

Regarding the report "Pope Hopes to Blame Islam's Growth as He Begins His Third African Visit" (Aug. 8):

This report could have been published during the Crusades. The pope, in his good offices, would like to encourage the spread of Roman Catholicism in Africa and elsewhere, but we know he is tolerant of the major religions of the world, including Islam. Islam has spread in Africa simply because of the good examples set forth by the early immigrant Moslems: high moral standards and faith.

OSMAN SOUROU, Cairo.

The Catholic-Muslim competition for African souls is nothing new, and the going has never been easy. Thirty-five years ago one Father Kaiser, who led the new solo through Central Africa in his Casaca, carrying goods for the Catholic Relief Services, always took care to add a dash of missionary work to his practical charity. But after one swing through the area, he said he hadn't had much luck with the conversions. "Some Moslem," he told me, "had just gone through proclaiming, 'There is only one God: His name is Allah, and Mohammed is his prophet.' After that it's a mighty tough job to sell the Holy Trinity."

JOHN BOVEY, Paris.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and must contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

مكتبة الأمل

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12 Month High Low

Stock	Dry	Yield	PE	Div. 100s	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
1879	77%	Wetac A	.30	2.1	6	4	992	992	-
119	77%	Wetac B	.30	2.1	6	4	1078	1078	-
291	77%	Wetac C	.30	2.1	6	4	1078	1078	-
129	77%	Wetac D	2.62	14.8			1770	1770	+ 70
77%	Wetac E	.30	2.1	6	4	992	992	-	
37%	Wetac F	.30	2.1	6	4	992	992	-	
17%	Wetac G	.30	2.1	6	4	992	992	-	
14	77%	Wetac H	.30	2.1	6	4	992	992	-
11	77%	Wetac I	.30	2.1	6	4	992	992	-
47	77%	Wetac J	.30	2.1	6	4	992	992	-
37%	Wetac K	.30	2.1	6	4	992	992	-	
119	77%	Wetac L	.30	2.1	6	4	992	992	-
129	77%	Wetac M	.30	2.1	6	4	992	992	-
77%	Wetac N	.30	2.1	6	4	992	992	-	
37%	Wetac O	.30	2.1	6	4	992	992	-	
17%	Wetac P	.30	2.1	6	4	992	992	-	
14	77%	Wetac Q	.30	2.1	6	4	992	992	-
11	77%	Wetac R	.30	2.1	6	4	992	992	-
47	77%	Wetac S	.30	2.1	6	4	992	992	-
37%	Wetac T	.30	2.1	6	4	992	992	-	
119	77%	Wetac U	.30	2.1	6	4	992	992	-
129	77%	Wetac V	.30	2.1	6	4	992	992	-
77%	Wetac W	.30	2.1	6	4	992	992	-	
37%	Wetac X	.30	2.1	6	4	992	992	-	
17%	Wetac Y	.30	2.1	6	4	992	992	-	
14	77%	Wetac Z	.30	2.1	6	4	992	992	-
11	77%	Wetac AA	.30	2.1	6	4	992	992	-
47	77%	Wetac AB	.30	2.1	6	4	992	992	-
37%	Wetac AC	.30	2.1	6	4	992	992	-	
119	77%	Wetac AD	.30	2.1	6	4	992	992	-
129	77%	Wetac AE	.30	2.1	6	4	992	992	-
77%	Wetac AF	.30	2.1	6	4	992	992	-	
37%	Wetac AG	.30	2.1	6	4	992	992	-	
17%	Wetac AH	.30	2.1	6	4	992	992	-	
14	77%	Wetac AI	.30	2.1	6	4	992	992	-
11	77%	Wetac AJ	.30	2.1	6	4	992	992	-
47	77%	Wetac AK	.30	2.1	6	4	992	992	-
37%	Wetac AL	.30	2.1	6	4	992	992	-	
119	77%	Wetac AM	.30	2.1	6	4	992	992	-
129	77%	Wetac AN	.30	2.1	6	4	992	992	-
77%	Wetac AO	.30	2.1	6	4	992	992	-	
37%	Wetac AP	.30	2.1	6	4	992	992	-	
17%	Wetac AQ	.30	2.1	6	4	992	992	-	
14	77%	Wetac AR	.30	2.1	6	4	992	992	-
11	77%	Wetac AS	.30	2.1	6	4	992	992	-
47	77%	Wetac AT	.30	2.1	6	4	992	992	-
37%	Wetac AU	.30	2.1	6	4	992	992	-	
119	77%	Wetac AV	.30	2.1	6	4	992	992	-
129	77%	Wetac AW	.30	2.1	6	4	992	992	-
77%	Wetac AX	.30	2.1	6	4	992	992	-	
37%	Wetac AY	.30	2.1	6	4	992			

[illegible]

Reuters
MOSCOW—Soviet industrial production in the first seven months of this year rose 3.5 percent from the like period of 1984, the weekly Communist Party newspaper Economic Gazette said Wednesday.

July production was 5.8 percent higher than July of last year, the newspaper said.

Labor productivity also improved but the problems plaguing the oil and steel industries showed no signs of easing, it said. Production of both commodities remained below target and down from 1984 levels, figures showed.

The newspaper said that half of the itemized categories of industrial goods were down from 1984 levels.

OTC

CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Gains in Quiet European Trading

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
LONDON — The dollar ended firmer Wednesday in quiet and uneventful European trading while dealers waited for guidance from fresh U.S. economic data.

The dollar gained in early trading after the U.S. government's announcement Tuesday that retail sales in the United States rose 0.4 percent in July, exceeding market forecasts.

That prompted some buying by investors who had earlier sold borrowed dollars in expectations that the dollar would fall.

But foreign exchange dealers said that the market was unmoved by Wednesday's Commerce Department report that business inventories rose 0.4 percent in June. They also said that it already has

discounted cuts in West German key lending rates, which are expected Thursday.

Also expected this week are the Commerce Department's report on U.S. industrial production and the Federal Reserve's report on consumer credit.

Dealers said that trading slowed considerably Wednesday afternoon in several European countries, including France, Italy, Belgium and Luxembourg, on the eve of the Assumption Day holiday, when financial markets will be closed.

"It was just a non-day," one said. Most of the business Wednesday was either technical or compulsory trading, dealers said.

High U.S. interest rates are braking the dollar's slide. Dealers said

there still is a general consensus that the rates should come down in response to the sluggishness in the American economy, but so far they have not.

In London, the dollar gained against the British pound for a second straight day. It closed at \$1.3825 compared with \$1.3895 on Tuesday.

The currency closed in London at 2.7930 Deutsche marks, up from 2.7925 on Tuesday. It closed at 1.8710 Italian lire, up from 1.8650.

In Tokyo, the dollar finished at 237.50, up from 236.75 on Tuesday. (Reuters, AP)

Firms Make The All-American Car Becoming Thing of Past

(Continued from Page 9)

and invisible imports (the parts under the hood), the actual impact is about a third.

And it is headed higher. According to Lee A. Iacocca, chairman of Chrysler Corp., company studies indicate that the Japanese are moving quickly to capture a full 50 percent of the U.S. auto industry, when fully built cars, hybrids and components are added together.

And, he concedes, they are doing it with Detroit's help.

"Within 24 months our projection is that the Japanese 'will crack, for the first time, 50 percent of everything,'" Mr. Iacocca said recently. "We will have managed to take the biggest single industry the world has ever seen and give away over half the total value."

The success of imported cars, and Detroit's efforts to find ways around its \$2,000-a-car cost disadvantage compared to Japanese producers, is making the entire American car something of the past.

Three Japanese auto companies, Toyota, Nissan and Honda, are already making cars in the United States and two others, Mazda and Mitsubishi, have announced plans to build assembly plants. Toyota, GM's partner in New Toyota Motor Manufacturing Inc. in Fremont, California, produces the Corolla-based Novas and has announced plans to build a plant of its own in this country. Mazda will sell about half of its American output to its affiliate, the Ford Motor Co., to be marketed as Fords, and Mitsubishi has a similar arrangement with Chrysler.

Chrysler has been selling cars imported from Mitsubishi plants in Japan for 12 years under its own Plymouth and Dodge brand names and Ford has established a new model line, Merkur, to sell high-performance sedans made by its German subsidiary.

Since cars assembled here by foreign companies all have imported engines, transmissions and other major components, some American auto executives say the figures reporting sales of imported autos routinely underestimate how deeply the domestic industry has been penetrated by foreign companies.

In the Chevrolet Nova, for example, 70 percent of the complex, costly components are shipped to Fremont from Japan.

Major Japanese components suppliers, like Nippondenso Corp., which makes electrical components in Michigan, have been establishing facilities in this country to sell to their established customers and

The All-American Car Becoming Thing of Past

(Continued from Page 9)

to seek business with Detroit's Big Three.

Mr. Iacocca blames federal policies, which he said have given Japanese producers an economic advantage in currency exchange rates and tax policies. For the erosion of the American industry, "That's why I went to Japan," he said. "I've got to build some of my stuff in yen and sell it for dollars. That's the magic of it."

The eroding distinction between domestic and imported cars can create some odd differences. Purchasers of Honda Accords who live east of the Mississippi get one assembly line in Smyrna, Tennessee, and within a few years Mazdas will be put together south of Detroit in Flat Rock, Michigan, and Mitsubishi and Toyotas elsewhere in the country.

Automobile fleet managers in companies with a mandate to "buy American" are in for increasing headaches, according to industry analysts.

Runzheimer & Co., which monitors automotive and travel costs for large corporations, reported recently that 72 percent of fleet managers surveyed said they had for-

mal or informal policies requiring them to purchase American cars.

Runzheimer officials cautioned fleet executives that a domestic nameplate did not rule out the possibility that the car was an import, with the possibility of service problems and parts shortages.

To help clear up the confusion, the company has developed a four-category system for classifying cars, listing them as domestic nameplate-domestically made, domestic nameplate-domestically made, and foreign nameplate-domestically made.

The situation will only become more complicated as the world auto industry becomes more unified, analysts observe. Both Chrysler and Cadillac have plans to build high-priced sports cars in affiliation with Italian companies. In the case of the Cadillac, the chassis will be built in Detroit and shipped to Italy where Pininfarina will add the body and ship it back to the United States for assembly.

A 1987 or 1988 Pontiac model will likely have the most complicated ancestry of all. The as-yet-named car will be built in South Korea with the assistance of Isuzu from a design originally developed by GM's Opel subsidiary in West Germany.

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THE EUROMARKETS

Session Ends Slightly Higher; Australian-dollar Issues Star

LONDON — The Eurobond market shook off early losses to end slightly higher Wednesday in moderate late trading, taking its cue from a firmer U.S. credit market, dealers said.

Dollar straightened made gains of 1/4 to 1/2 point, while floating-rate notes ended up 2 to 5 points.

The main feature of the primary market was the issue of two Australian-dollar issues, the first in more than a week, for BFG Finance BV and DG Bank, while Bank of Boston tapped the floating-rate-note sector with a \$150-million "mis-match" issue.

The 45-million-Australian-dollar bond for BFG, paying 13 percent a year over five years, was issued at 100 1/4. It is secured by a deposit at the London branch of the Bank for Gemeinwirtschaft.

Lead managed by Banque Paribas Capital Markets, the issue was quoted at a discount of about 1 1/2 on the market, just inside its total 2 percent fees.

DG Bank's 60-million-dollar issue, paying 12 1/2 percent a year over five years, was issued at 100 1/4, with

Orion Royal Bank Ltd. as lead manager. It was quoted at a discount of about 1 1/4, well inside its 2 percent fees.

The Bank of Boston's issue pays 1/4 point over the six-month London interbank offered rate over its 15-year life.

Investors taking advantage of the "mis-match feature" — interest fixed monthly but paid twice annually — to pay Libor flat for the rest of the interest period if one-month Libor exceeds the six-month rate.

It was quoted at about 99 3/4 on the market, well within the total 75-basis-point fees.

Chubb Electric Power Co.'s \$100-million bond was formally launched Wednesday. As expected, it pays 10 1/2 percent a year over 10 years and was priced at par.

Dealers said trading in the secondary market was affected by some European traders squaring their books ahead of Thursday's holiday. Markets in France, Belgium, Luxembourg and parts of West Germany are among those to be closed.

There are big obstacles. Silicon, an excellent conductor of electrons that has made possible the boom in microelectronics, is a naturally occurring element found in abundance in ordinary sand. Gallium, on the other hand, is a rare element, and must be processed with arsenic to produce gallium arsenide.

As a consequence, gallium arsenide costs from 10 to 100 times more than silicon does, as much as \$200 for a single gallium arsenide wafer. Because of the price, even optimistic forecasts for gallium arsenide are that, by 1993, it will take no more than 20 percent of the worldwide semiconductor market, projected to be about \$65 billion.

Gallium arsenide has been developed primarily for military uses, including radar and satellite communications. Rockwell International, Hughes Aircraft, AT&T and Hewlett-Packard all have been researching and making gallium arsenide chips for years.

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U.S. Said to Block A Sale to China

PARIS — The United States is holding up the sale to China of a communications system built by a French company because of its advanced technology, a spokeswoman for the company said Wednesday.

The sale, made by Societe d'Etudes des Systemes d'Automatisme, involves a sophisticated switching system. It has been delayed since May, the spokeswoman said.

Sources said the United States has insisted that the transaction be delayed, pending an investigation of its content, under Western guidelines that restrict the sale of high-technology products to Communist countries.

Then and Now: Looking Back at August '82

(Continued from Page 9)

service sector lately joining manufacturing in the doldrums," he said. "The stock market will take a breather as long as this goes on."

But he predicted that in three or four months the Federal Reserve will be forced to cut interest rates so that consumers will have an incentive to spend. That should pick up stocks and the economy, which he thinks will expand 3 to 4 percent in 1986, about double the growth he expects for the remainder of this year.

Until the Fed moves, however, he fears Wall Street will decline 10 percent, down to 176 on the S&P-500 and to 1,240 to 1,250 on the Dow industrials.

"So with hardly anything working now, my best recommendation is to hold onto cash," he said. "But

one strategy that might get results is to take rifle shots at individual issues."

He suggests CBS Inc. because of its fundamentals and takeover attractiveness, while warning that the so-called defensive issues such as soft drinks, foods and publishing are "very overpriced."

Otherwise, he said, investors can find "places to hide" in electric utilities, regional banks, savings and loans, airlines, insurers, selected hospital management and health care and selected retailers, such as V.F. Corp. and Liz Claiborne.

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Wednesday's OTC Prices

NASDAQ prices as of 3 p.m. New York time. Via The Associated Press

12 Month High Low 3 P.M. CHG

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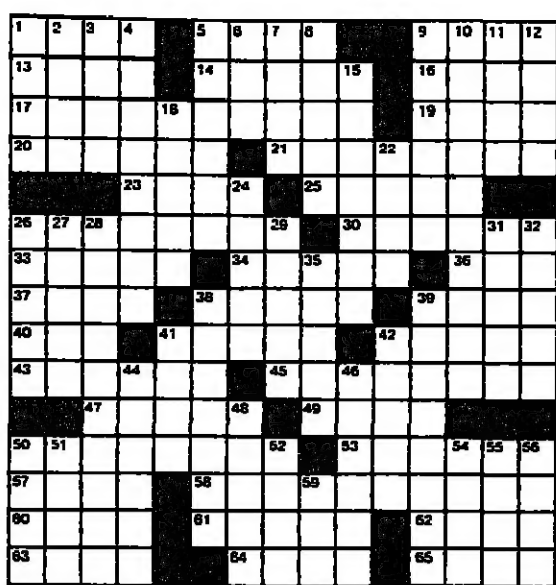
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12 Month High Low 3 P.M. CHG



ACROSS

1 Menace for Cleo's subjects
5 Goo
9 Pirate pelf
13 Alto
14 Cattle of India
16 "Smile Be..."
17 Oppresses
18 River isles
19 Mister, in Messina
21 Consuming totally
23 Produce
25 Cardinal compass point
26 Blind alleys
28 Sadat's predecessor
33 Fine silk net
34 Kind of stitch or weave
35 "volunte
37 Of a period
38 Brownish photo
39 Business abbr.
40 "Darling buds" time
41 Young haddock
42 Kind of knife
43 Soprano from W. Va.
45 Coated a soldering iron
47 Obsolete

DOWN

1 Mailed
50 Some pedestrians
53 London's
57 Garbo film
58 Softpedaled; de-emphasized
60 Home of the Cyclones
61 Ten in two, on an alley
62 Rough, rugged rock
63 Start suddenly
64 Lustrous mineral
65 Shoe size

DOWN

1 Naval noncoms
2 Sitarist Shankar
3 Cassini, the courtier
4 Fuddy-duddy or schmaltzer
5 Jacques et al.
6 Caratid for Ho Exhort
7 "Borstal Boy" playwright
8 One's opinions
9 Overburdens
10 Volcanic island near Russia
11 Inhabitants suddenly
15 Tallin's locale
18 Less desirable
22 Ayatollah's land
24 German river
26 Details
27 "Dandy King" of Naples; 1886
28 Took it from the top, musically
29 Flavor
31 Hair-raising
32 Tethered
35 Proverbial non-waiters
38 Tirades
39 Kind of bridge
41 Defests a declarer
42 Double
44 Most
46 Moderate
48 Stage devices
49 Dressed
51 Where the Tevere flows
52 Quid-pro-quo deal
54 Stable for Jersey's
55 Like Cassius
56 Barely beat
58 Blue Eagle initials.

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DENNIS THE MENACE



"ALL OF US WANT A BROTHER!"

JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

DUGIE

NADY

TINNEY

FRYLUR

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: "How he felt about feeling bad—GOOD"

Yesterday's Jumble: GROUP BARGE ADJUST EULOGY

Answer: How he felt about feeling bad—GOOD

WEATHER

EUROPE				ASIA			
	HIGH	LOW		HIGH	LOW		
Algeria	27	21	14	30	24	17	
Amsterdam	27	21	14	30	24	17	
Antwerp	27	21	14	30	24	17	
Berlin	27	21	14	30	24	17	
Brussels	27	21	14	30	24	17	
Cardiff	27	21	14	30	24	17	
Copenhagen	27	21	14	30	24	17	
Dublin	27	21	14	30	24	17	
Edinburgh	27	21	14	30	24	17	
Frankfurt	27	21	14	30	24	17	
Geneva	27	21	14	30	24	17	
Hamburg	27	21	14	30	24	17	
London	27	21	14	30	24	17	
Lyon	27	21	14	30	24	17	
Moscow	27	21	14	30	24	17	
Munich	27	21	14	30	24	17	
Nice	27	21	14	30	24	17	
Paris	27	21	14	30	24	17	
Rome	27	21	14	30	24	17	
Stockholm	27	21	14	30	24	17	
Vienna	27	21	14	30	24	17	
Zurich	27	21	14	30	24	17	

THURSDAY FORECAST - CHANNEL: Very choppy. FRANKFURT: Partly cloudy. GENEVA: Partly cloudy. LONDON: Partly cloudy. PARIS: Partly cloudy. ROME: Partly cloudy. VIENNA: Partly cloudy. ZURICH: Partly cloudy.

PEANUTS



BLONDIE



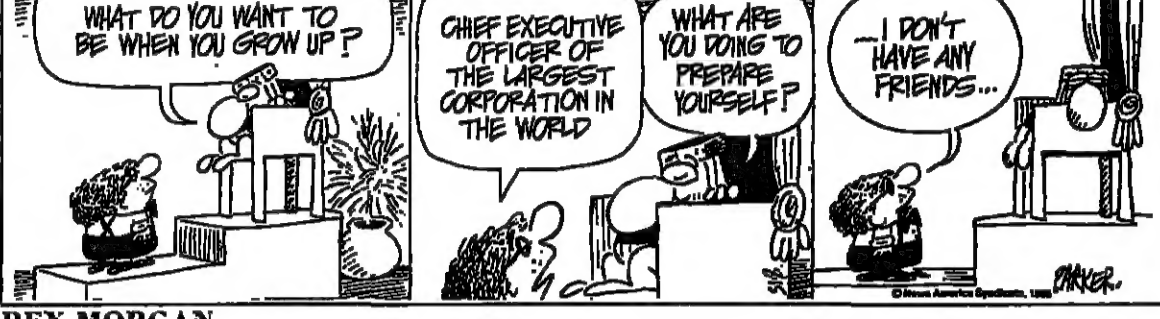
BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



World Stock Markets

Via Agence France-Presse Aug. 14
Closing prices in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Amsterdam				London			
	Close	Prev.			Close	Prev.	
ABN	272	272	ABN	272	272	ABN	272
ABN	272	272	ABN	272	272	ABN	272
ABN	272	272	ABN	272	272	ABN	272
ABN	272	272	ABN	272	272	ABN	272
ABN	272	272	ABN	272	272	ABN	272
ABN	272	272	ABN	272	272	ABN	272
ABN	272	272	ABN	272	272	ABN	272
ABN	272	272	ABN	272	272	ABN	272
ABN	272	272	ABN	272	272	ABN	272

BOOKS

SLOW HOMECOMING

By Peter Handke. Translated from the German by Ralph Manheim. 279 pages. \$16.95. Farrar, Straus & Giroux, 19 Union Square West, New York, N.Y. 10003.

Reviewed by Stephen Koch

BACK in that busy springtime of 40 years ago when Hitler cheated the hangman, Peter Handke—now a leading literary figure in the first generation of Germans to grow up after the war—lived in Austria. Handke, who is 43, came of age with the internationalized protest generation of the 1960s. Like that of many in his generation, Handke's writing is programmatically modernist in ways not seen in Germany since the crumbling of the Weimar republic. His politics were formed less by the threat and taint of fascism than by the communist and anti-communist establishments of his childhood. "Slow Homecoming" is his ninth book to be translated into English. At this muddled moment of German-American relations he is in mid-career, and this may be the time to consider why he turns out to be less interesting than everything about him makes him appear.

He looks wonderful. He is a man of real intellectual power and sometimes visionary insight. His fingers are covered far from the pulse. From beginnings in the vanguard West German theater of the '60s, Handke has served as an (almost) unflinching bellwether for the high-brow aesthetics that the '60s protest generation (almost) invariably preferred: dissociation, a distaste for realism, and a half-moralistic, half-snobish contempt for any conventional (save lowbrow) narrative style. Handke's plays of the '60s are more or less standard neo-Dada, filled with lots of cooled-out classroom Artaudian "madness" and pro forma "contempt" for the audience. The leading idea is a tarried-up but familiar Rousseauism (one play, inevitably, is about Kaspar Hauser)—all about the pathos and purity of the solipsistic mind and the corruptions of that evil adversary, human society.

During the 1970s, Handke expanded to novels and memoirs, and neo-Dada gave way to

what that decade so often misnamed "linguistics": the prose began to fill with talk about codes, sign-systems, deconstruction and demystification. Handke's obsession with the solitary, autistic, wordless purity within thereby maintained a certain patina of radicalism, though all his claims to be unmasking the bourgeois lie could not prevent a number of Brecht-besotted lefties from reviling Handke as a "privatist" bird-of-paradise imperialist as a "privatist" bird-of-paradise imperialist.

"Slow Homecoming" contains two long essays (one on fatherhood, one on Cézanne) and one near-fiction, tracking a Handke stand-in's trip home, from Alaska, across the United States, to West Germany. The "slow homecoming" in question is a difficult, contested, intellectual and spiritual journey that it is impossible not to respect and honor.

I find it almost incredible that a man of such gifts can make such rich material so stupidly dull. He had everything. Just look at his subjects: art and ethics in postwar Europe; a new German's dream of peace; the terror of childhood and desolation. "Slow Homecoming" is about exile and America; about father love and mother tongues; about landscape from the tundra to the south of France; about solipsism, radicalism, modernism.

Well, Handke brings to each new luscious bit the same clotted, undramatic, entirely self-obsessed intelligence that spoiled the last. The thinking wears even as it impresses. This book bores with a tedious uncanny as to be almost interesting, numbing the mind almost exactly to the degree that curiosity is piqued. This sado-masochistic transformation of interest into ennui is echoed throughout by the prose itself, which the unworldly intellect vaguely senses growing more gorgeous and confident as it sinks deeper into unreadability.

The answer lies in the solipsism that has been essential to Handke's artistic identity since day one. Handke has, in truth, only one subject, and it is not Cézanne. It is his own splendid self, or more precisely, his splendid self-absorption. Lesser issues merely test the staying power of this subject of subjects. True, he worries about his solipsism on almost every page, rather like the bore who keeps asking, "Am I boring you?" Nonetheless, that obsession is all that really interests him.

In one of his more memorable nasty phrases, D.H. Lawrence abused the poor, horny Bloomingtons for their "sex in the head." I submit that Peter Handke suffers from "self in the head." (Or, to wax neo-Kantian, "history in the head"). The affliction was common to many of the '60s generation, on both sides of the Atlantic.

Stephen Koch, a novelist who teaches writing at Columbia University, wrote this review for The Washington Post.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

ON the diagrammed deal, South opened with one no-trump, nominally showing 16 to 18 points, certainly not an action that one would recommend to a student. The point count was insufficient and the distribution slightly eccentric.

The rationale was his possession of several inconspicuous assets: a strong five-card suit, three aces and two tens. Aces are undervalued in the standard point-count, and tens, while significant, are not valued at all.

North counted his points and raised to six no-trump, reaching an excellent contract. It will always succeed if the declarer can avoid the loss of a club trick, and has fair chances even if he misguesses the crucial card.

When a heart was led, he

played low from dummy and the success of the finesse was both good news and bad news: he would still have chances if he made a club guess, but six clubs would have been safe with any guess.

After winning with the heart ten in his hand, South finessed the queen and then did the right thing in clubs by leading to his ace and running the jack to make his slam.

This play was not based on good eyesight or a good hunch, but on good table presence. After the six no-trump bid, East had hesitated slightly before passing.

At favorable vulnerability he was obviously contemplating a save at the seven-level: assuming that six no-trump would make, he could afford to go down seven tricks and show a profit. He was right to pass, for seven spades or seven diamonds would have been too

expensive, but he had given South the clue he needed.

East could not have a single suit hand, for he would have

made a pre-emptive bid as dealer. The only plausible explanation was that he held a two-suiter in spades and diamonds, which meant that he must be short in clubs.

NORTH				EAST (D)			
♠	K J 4			♠	Q 10 8 6 5		
♥	A Q 8			♥	Q 10 8 4		
♦	K 7 2			♦	Q J 8 6 5		
♣	K 5 4			♣	3		

South and North were vulnerable.

The bidding:

	East	South	West	North
Pass	1 N.T.	Pass	Pass	6 N.T.
Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass
Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the heart two.

مكتبة الأمل

SPORTS

With Langston and Davis Back in Form, Mariners Tighten Race

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
SEATTLE—Mark Langston and Alvin Davis, a pair of 1984 rookie stars who have struggled this season, rediscovered some of their magic and tightened the American League West race Tuesday night.

Langston, who won 17 games in 1984, scattered 10 hits in only his second com-

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

plete game of the season, and Davis hit a home run as the Seattle Mariners downed California, 11-4, trimming the Angels' lead to two games over Kansas City.

Langston has been hampered by a sore elbow this season and was forced to go on the disabled list June 7. "I think it's the first time all year I've gone a whole game without pain," said Langston, who registered his first victory since May 15. "I felt strong in the ninth. I've had enough of this and hopefully I can write it off and start pitching again."

Davis, who was the league's 1984 rookie of the year with 27 homers, has 11 in 1985.

The Mariners made it easy for Langston by reaching starter Ron Romankov for 12 hits and 10 runs in 3 1/2 innings. Al Cowens

drove in two runs with a bases-loaded single and Jim Presley added a sacrifice fly to give the Mariners a 3-0 lead in the first. They made it 6-0 in the third when Dave Henderson singled to drive in Gorman Thomas and Jack Perconte added a two-run single.

Romankov was finally relieved in the fourth when Seattle scored four runs on RBI singles by Henderson and Bob Keaney, and Spike Owen's two-run double off Al Holland. Davis' home run closed out Seattle's scoring.

Orlando 6, Indians 4: In Baltimore, Mike Young homered from both sides of the plate to lead the Orioles past Cleveland. Young, who has six home runs in his last 12 games, hit his second of the game and 17th of the season to break a 4-4 tie in the eighth off reliever Rich Thompson. Alan Wiggins, who had three hits on the night, tripled home two runs later in the inning.

Twins 8, A's 1: In Minneapolis, Mickey Hatcher hit a three-run homer, his first in four months, and Tom Brunansky hit a home run with a man on to pace a season-high 17-hit attack that buried Oakland for Minnesota.

Royals 6, Red Sox 3: In Boston, Darryl Motley hit a three-run homer and Steve

Balboni broke an 0-for-28 Fenway Park slump with an RBI single to highlight a four-run fifth that propelled Kansas City past the Red Sox. George Brett raised his league-leading batting average to .358 with four hits. Boston's Wade Boggs, who had a home run and a double in five at-bats, is hitting .356.

White Sox 4, Yankees 3: In Chicago, pinch hitter Reid Nichols delivered an eighth-inning sacrifice fly that ended New York's seven-game winning streak. Held hitless for 4 1/2 innings, the White Sox came back on home runs by Ron Kittle and Carlton Fisk. Kittle, who has five homers in his last seven games, got the first hit off starter Marty Bystrom in the fifth and Fisk tied the game, 3-3, in the seventh with his major-league-high 31st of the season.

Blue Jays 5, Rangers 3: In Arlington, Texas, back-to-back homers by Lloyd Moseby and Rance Mulliniks highlighted a five-run first that beat the Rangers and extended Toronto's lead over New York to seven games in the Eastern Division.

Tigers 5, Brewers 4: In Milwaukee, Lou Whitaker led off the top of the 13th with a home run and Nelson Simmons drove in an insurance run that enabled Detroit to hold off the Brewers. After Whitaker's 17th

homer of the year, Lance Parrish doubled and Simmons singled him home. Willie Hernandez picked up the 23rd save of the year despite giving up a home run to Ted Simmons in home 13th.

Dodgers 2, Braves 1: In the National League, in Los Angeles, Mike Marshall hit a two-out, two-run homer in the eighth to give the Dodgers their fifth straight triumph. The only Atlanta run was a result of two errors in the third, extending to 43 the Los Angeles pitching staff's string of consecutive innings without allowing an earned run.

Giants 4, Astros 2: In San Francisco, Mike Krukow struck out a career-high 12 batters and Bob Brenly broke a 2-2 tie in the seventh with his 15th homer of the year to spark the Giants. Krukow—who also hit his first home run of the season—explained his sharp pitching by saying, "I was inventing things today and getting them over for strikes."

Expos 4, Cubs 1: In Chicago, Andre Dawson's two-run double in the second inning supported the seven-hit pitching of Joe Hesketh and Jeff Reardon and paced Montreal to its fourth victory in five games. Dawson also made what Expo Manager Buck Rodgers called "a momen-

tum saver" to end the fourth, when he chased down a double by Jody Davis and made a strong throw that was relayed home by second baseman Vance Law to nip Ron Cey. Scott Sanderson became the fifth Chicago starter to be lost to injury when he tore a ligament in his right knee in the second inning.

Mets 4, Phillies 2: In New York, rookie Rick Aguilera recorded his third straight victory and went 2-for-2 with an RBI as the Mets won their ninth straight. The victors Wally Backman went 3-for-4 and extended his hitting streak to 12 games. Backman is 18-for-31 this season against Philadelphia.

Cardinals 6, Pirates 5: In St. Louis, Josequian Andujar won his major league-leading 19th game of the year as the Cardinals handed Pittsburgh its seventh consecutive loss. Darrell Porter delivered a two-run double after Terry Pendleton had tied the game with a single in the home third.

Reds 3, Padres 2: In San Diego, Dave Parker's leadoff home run highlighted a three-run fourth and John Franco pitched three innings of scoreless relief to help Cincinnati snap a four-game losing streak. The winners' Pete Rose got one hit; he needs 20 more to break Ty Cobb's all-time record of 4,191.

(AP, UPI)

West German Boats Win Admiral's Cup

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PLYMOUTH, England—West Germany won the 18-nation Admiral's Cup yachting trophy here Wednesday for the second straight year and third time overall.

On handicap-corrected time, West Germany's Outsider took second place overall in the cup competition; Rubin VII was fifth and Diva G eighth, giving the defending champions 1,881 points. Britain (1,596 points) was second and New Zealand (1,467) third, followed by Australia, Singapore, France, Austria and the United States.

Britain and New Zealand each lost a yacht in the 605-mile (974-kilometer) Fastnet Race, the final leg of the five-stage Admiral's Cup series along England's south coast. But so commanding was its Fastnet performance that West Germany would have won overall even had Jade and Epic not bowed out on Monday with broken masts.

Sweden's Carat crossed the Fastnet finish line first among cup boats; Diva G, second, was followed within two and a half hours by Outsider and Rubin VII.

Jade and Epic were among 24 of 52 cup boats that didn't finish the Fastnet, many being damaged or otherwise damaged, or capsizing in storms.

The total of retirements in the fleet of 236 had reached 142 by the time Carat crossed the line Wednesday. There were no serious injuries this year, but it was the toughest Fastnet since 1979, when 15 people were killed as gales wrecked the fleet.

"It was quite incredible out

there," said Tilmor Hansen, Outsider's owner, of a series that saw the fleet at times battling force-nine gales. "We sometimes get strong winds at the beginning of the season on the Baltic Sea, but we had never experienced anything like this. Quite a contrast from 1983, when we didn't have enough suntan cream. This time we didn't have enough dry underwear."

Panda of Britain was the first cup boat on corrected time in the Fastnet. The remaining British yacht, Phoenix, placed fourth on handicap and was the cup's top individual boat overall. (AP, UPI)

WELCOME TO SINGAPORE



RUNTHROUGH—Henry Weston, on a 14,400-mile (22,530-kilometer) worldwide marathon to raise money for the World Wildlife Fund, arrived in Singapore on Wednesday from Malaysia. Having moved through Europe and Asia since April 1, the 23-year-old Briton hopes to be back in London early next year after jaunts through Australia, New Zealand, Japan and the United States.

Atlantic City's Perfect Matchup

By Shirley Povich

Washington Post Service

ATLANTIC CITY, N.J.—Every Thursday night in the Resorts Hotel there is a match toward the Cotillion Ballroom, the small area where the fights are held.

The movement out of the hotel's casino area begins around 8. Those headed for the fights pass by the thump-thump of the slot machines, the soft flap-flap of the blackjack dealers, the exhortatory action at the dice tables, the whir-and-clicking of the roulette wheels.

Fight night in the Resorts Hotel is in its sixth year as an ongoing success story. This is a Bob Arum-ESPN production. Vows in the boxing business are at best fragile, but nothing is as cohesive as mutual benefit, and Arum, ESPN cable television network and Resorts all know they're onto a good thing.

Many a week, the Thursday fights are ESPN's top-rated show. Five years ago, Resorts was begging other cable systems to carry the fights and paid them for doing so. Now they ask for the fights and pay ESPN and Arum handsomely. The hotel also pays Arum, and reveals in the advertising that brings in more casino clients.

The weekly fight cards are something below title caliber, but they are more than a cut above the club fights of a generation past, those bucket-of-blood carnivals that were hailed as the incubators of future champions.

Fighters and managers by the hundreds are pleading to get on the ESPN shows, eager for the exposure, for deliverance from obscurity. They'll take a meager \$500 purse, the going rate for a preliminary six-round, looking to graduate to the \$2,000 and \$3,000 and sometimes \$5,000 paydays that come with the feature bouts.

Ray Mancini, the former lightweight champion, got his start on ESPN. So did his recent two-time conqueror, Livingstone Bramble. Roberto Duran began his comeback on ESPN.

Important sponsors are aware of the ESPN ratings. Anheuser-Busch, The Wall Street Journal, Sojourn and Old Spice are regular Thursday night advertisers, at \$5,000 per 30-second spot. The package, for Anheuser-Busch includes its name on two of the ring posts; the other two are reserved for the hotel, and all four get big play in the camera sweeps. The ring floor features the Budweiser logo.

Where do the fighters come from? Arum's company, Top Rank Inc., attends to that. It has the pick of the top contenders among the estimated 3,000 boxers in this country and below the border. How do they pick them? Usually by computer.

Matchmaker Teddy Brenner's assistant, Bruce Trampler, is the father of the computer. With \$50,000 from Arum, Trampler put together a computer that contains the history, and also the destiny, of most of the world's boxers.

The records are scrutinized, and the matchups are created. When Top Rank wants a special fight for ESPN, Brenner and Trampler go to work, in the cunning tradition of matchmakers.

"I call one manager," said Brenner, "and tell him, 'Joe, I got an easy fight for you. Your man can't win this one, and it will lead to a big shot.' And on the other phone, Trampler is calling the other manager and saying, 'Charlie, I

got an easy fight for you. The guy is made for your man, and we can make the match right now.' That's the fight business."

ESPN cable had only 4.5 million residences wired when it went into business with Top Rank in 1980. The count is now 37 million, and ESPN last year spun off 20 percent of the company to ABC-Video for \$60 million.

Arum gets a \$31,000 stipend from ESPN every week to help pay the fighters and stage the shows. Resorts Hotel provides the trappings and publicity and keeps what live gate there is (its biggest gambling clients get free tickets). Arum gets a \$10,000 a show from ESPN. By degrees it has moved past \$30,000, and next year, said Arum, "I would say the increase will be, well, substantial." For ESPN it has been an excellent deal, often outpacing the big investment it has in United States Football League games in the ratings. Viewing audiences have been averaging more than a million, and the returns overrun the daily program.

"Viewers don't care whether it's live action if they see an exciting fight," Arum said. "They can see the reruns next week, next month, any time. For insomniacs, reruns go on as late as 3 A.M., and every month there is a special showing of the highlights of recent shows." Resorts Hotel is pleased with the deal. On fight nights the gambling action goes up an estimated 16 percent, nearly \$400,000. It seems fight-going gamblers return to the tables after the bouts.

The fight business isn't thriving anywhere except on ESPN. The heavyweight situation with Larry Holmes at the top is a dreary muddle. Hagler is the only valid idol and he is without a solid opponent. The networks have cut back on fight shows and have no continuity. That's what ESPN has, continuity. Arum says. And all parties—fighters, fans, advertisers, promoters and the casino—are eating it up.

SPORTS BRIEFS

Weather Jeopardizes Cup Ski Racing

VALLE DE LAS LENAS, Argentina (UPI)—High winds on Tuesday caused the suspension of training for Thursday's downhill, the opening race of the World Cup ski season. The 93 competitors from 15 countries need at least one full day of training before the event.

A second race is to be run in Las Lenas on Saturday; organizers have already canceled the last three scheduled Argentina races — at Bariloche, on Aug. 24 — for lack of snow.

Nets of NBA Sign Wohl as Head Coach

EAST RUTHERFORD, N.J. (AP)—The New Jersey Nets on Tuesday named Dave Wohl, 35, their ninth head coach and sixth in five seasons. For the last three years an assistant with the Los Angeles Lakers, Wohl played in 47 games for the Nets from 1976-78. His three-year contract with the National Basketball Association team is for a reported \$550,000.

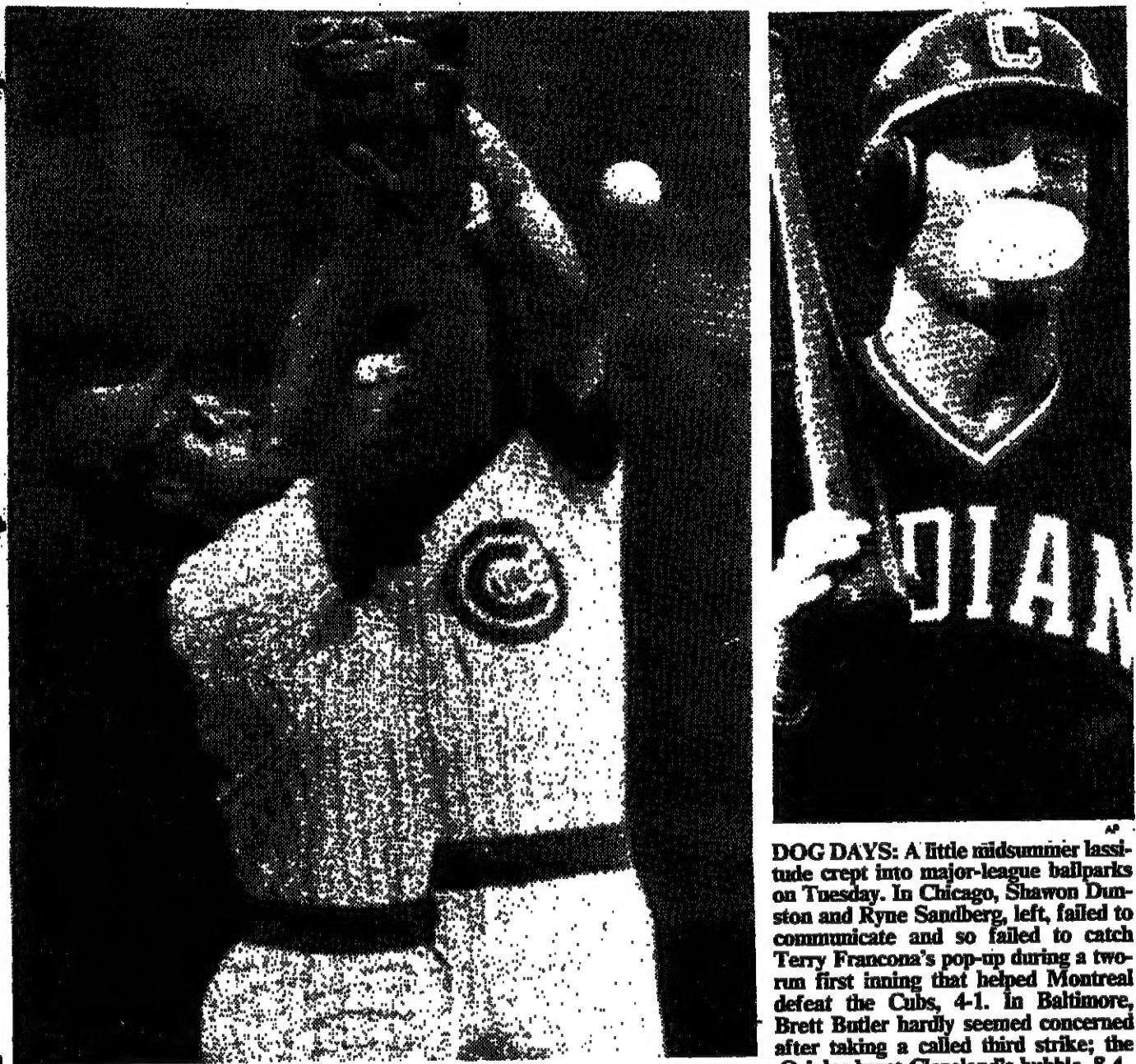
The announcement ended a two-month search for a successor to Stan Albeck, who left last season to take the coaching job with the Chicago Bulls. In June, Villanova Coach Rollie Massimino rejected a 10-year contract that would have paid him about \$400,000 annually.

The Nets have qualified for the NBA playoffs during each of the last four seasons, but have made it to the second round only once. They were a disappointing 42-40 during the 1984-85 regular season.

Yount Will Have Surgery on Shoulder

MILWAUKEE (UPI)—Robin Yount's troublesome right shoulder, which forced the All-Star shortstop to the less demanding outfield, will be operated on for calcium deposits during the first week in September, the baseball club announced on Tuesday.

The American League's most valuable player in 1982, when Milwaukee won the pennant and took St. Louis to seven games in the World Series, Yount developed the problem in 1983. Late last season he was relegated to designated-hitter duty because he could not throw across the infield. Yount, 29, was operated on during the off-season and has played the outfield this year to ease the stress on his shoulder.



DOG DAYS: A little midsummer lassitude crept into major-league ballparks on Tuesday. In Chicago, Shawn Dunston and Kyne Sandberg, left, failed to communicate and so failed to catch Terry Francona's pop-up during a two-run first inning that helped Montreal defeat the Cubs, 4-1. In Baltimore, Brett Butler hardly seemed concerned after battering a called third strike; the Orioles burst Cleveland's bubble, 8-4.

The Associated Press

SCOREBOARD

Football

CFL Leaders

TEAM	TD	Yds	Pts
Kannard, Wyo	13	170	7
Reynolds, Sask	12	13	4
Pasquale, B.C.	11	13	4
Kurtz, Minn	10	13	4
Dorsey, OH	10	13	4
Roof, Nor	10	13	4
Greer, Tor	10	13	4
Hav, Cal	10	13	4
Heck, Tor	10	13	4

TEAM	Yds	Avs	TD
Reynolds, Sask	170	7.0	5
Cowan, Edm	137	6.3	3
Dunston, Edm	124	6.2	3
Ellis, Sask	111	5.5	3
Holbert, Nor	101	4.2	3
Murphy, Wyo	94	3.9	3
Watts, OH	88	3.7	3
Cowan, Edm	88	3.7	3

TEAM	Yds	Avs	TD
Pasquale, B.C.	170	7.0	5
Dunston, Edm	137	6.3	3
Burns, Cal	124	6.2	3
Clemens, Wyo	111	5.5	3
Dewitt, B.C.	101	4.2	3
Hallway, Tor	94	3.9	3
Gill, Minn	88	3.7	3
Watts, OH	88	3.7	3
Cowan, Edm	88	3.7	3

TEAM	Yds	Avs	TD
Elgaard, Sask	170	7.0	5
Greer, Tor	137	6.3	3
Woods, Edm	124	6.2	3
Pasquale, B.C.	111	5.5	3
Kelly, Minn	101	4.2	3
Taylor, Tor	94	3.9	3
Fleming, B.C.	88	3.7	3
McTavish, Minn	88	3.7	3
Leach, Minn	88	3.7	3

TEAM	Yds	Avs	TD
Clark, OH	170	7.0	5
Roof, Nor	137	6.3	3
Dunston, Edm	124	6.2	3
Pasquale, B.C.	111	5.5	3
Compton, Wyo	101	4.2	3
Heck, Tor	94	3.9	3
McTavish, Minn	88	3.7	3
Leach, Minn	88	3.7	3

TEAM	Yds	Avs	TD
Clark, B.C.	170	7.0	5
Zeno, OH	137	6.3	3
Canfield, Tor	124	6.2	3
Steele, Wyo	111	5.5	3
Freese, Sask	101	4.2	3
Sandusky, B.C.	94	3.9	3
Woods, Edm	88	3.7	3
Trethowan, Tor	88	3.7	3
Patterson, Minn	88	3.7	3
Heck, Tor	88	3.7	3

TEAM	Yds	Avs	TD
Zeno, OH	170	7.0	5
Phon, Minn	137	6.3	3
Fields, Minn	124	6.2	3
Trethowan, Tor	111	5.5	3
Carbone, B.C.	101	4.2	3
Carbone, B.C.	94	3.9	3
Carbone, B.C.	88	3.7	3
Carbone, B.C.	88	3.7	3
Carbone, B.C.	88	3.7	3

Tuesday's Major League Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE

TEAM	W	L	Pct.
Montreal	22	8	.733
St. Louis	21	9	.700
Philadelphia	20	10	.667
New York	19	11	.633
San Diego	18	12	.600
Los Angeles	17	13	.565
San Francisco	16	14	.533
Chicago	15	15	.500
Pittsburgh	14	16	.467
Cincinnati	13	17	.433
Atlanta	12	18	.400
Baltimore	11	19	.367
Washington	10	20	.333
San Diego	9	21	.300
Los Angeles	8	22	.267
San Francisco	7	23	.233
Chicago	6	24	.200
Pittsburgh	5	25	.167
Cincinnati	4	26	.133
Atlanta	3	27	.100
Baltimore	2	28	.067
Washington	1	29	.033
San Diego	0	30	.000

GOLF

PGA Leaders

PLAYER	Score
1. Curtis Strange	272
2. Larry Mize	273
3. Tom Watson	274
4. Corey Pavin	275
5. Mark O'Meara	276
6. Calvin Peete	277
7. Craig Stadler	278
8. Bernard Langer	279
9. Hal Sutton	280
10. Fuzzy Zoeller	281
11. Hubert Green	282
12. John Mahaffey	283
13. Steve Stricker	284
14. Larry Mize	285
15. Steve Stricker	286

EARNINGS

PLAYER	Earnings
1. Curtis Strange	\$272,000
2. Larry Mize	\$273,000
3. Tom Watson	\$274,000
4. Corey Pavin	\$275,000
5. Mark O'Meara	\$276,000
6. Calvin Peete	\$277,000
7. Craig Stadler	\$278,000
8. Bernard Langer	\$279,000
9. Hal Sutton	\$280,000
10. Fuzzy Zoeller	\$281,000
11. Hubert Green	\$282,000
12. John Mahaffey	\$283,000
13. Steve Stricker	\$284,000
14. Larry Mize	\$285,000
15. Steve Stricker	\$286,000

BASEBALL

American League

TEAM	W	L	Pct.
Seattle	22	8	.733
Los Angeles	21	9	.700
San Diego	20	10	.667
San Francisco	19	11	.633
Chicago	18	12	.600
Minnesota	17	13	.565
Oakland	16	14	.533
California	15	15	.500
Seattle	14	16	.467
Los Angeles	13	17	.433
San Diego	12	18	.400
San Francisco	11	19	.367
Chicago	10	20	.333
Minnesota	9	21	.300
Oakland	8	22	.267
California	7	23	.233
Seattle	6	24	.200
Los Angeles	5	25	.167
San Diego	4	26	.133
San Francisco	3	27	.100
Chicago	2	28	.067
Minnesota	1	29	.033
Oakland	0	30	.000

NATIONAL LEAGUE

SPAIN POSTCARD

Fires on the Mountains

By Victor de la Serna

ROPESA DEL MAR. Spain — Fire — wildfire, brushfire — here on Spain's Mediterranean coast, as elsewhere in southern Europe, that is the big news this summer. The other night, hundreds of residents and vacationers watched in powerless anguish as a blaze

spread down the slopes of the coastal mountain range north of Castellón, destroying more than 1,500 hectares (3,700 acres) of prized woodlands covered with pines, including all of the Desierto de las Palmas forest, the "green lung" of the La Plana plain, an unusual patch of wooded terrain above the barren mountains above the orange groves.

Only barren mountains remain above the orange groves. The Desierto de las Palmas is a smoldering memory.

"This was a major, irretrievable ecological tragedy," said José María Tàrraga, mayor of Benicàssim, a major resort where the Desierto de las Palmas forest once stood. "Only today, when we go up in the hills and see only charred remains, can we realize the size of our loss, the treasure we had up here." There were tears in his eyes as he spoke.

Poorly organized firefighting services during the day and night of Aug. 6 were partly responsible for the tragedy. But here, as elsewhere, other causes were probably more important, from the increasing human presence in once-solitary wooded areas now covered with urbanizations (vacation-home developments) to the wave of drought arson. In this, some terrorists are probably involved, as are people interested in forcing fire revisions of zoning laws to make for room for more urbanizations.

Since 1970, more than 100,000 hectares of forest and brush have been destroyed by wildfires in Castellón province — almost one-third of the nonagricultural land.

The long-term ecological consequences are ominous. Desertization has been very swift in Spain for the past 20 years. Autumn rains on burned-out forests cause a loss of fertile earth and often irreparable erosion.

There is little doubt about the nature of the Aug. 6 fire, which took place on the windiest day so

far this summer. As a columnist in *Mediterráneo*, a Castellón newspaper, put it in the Valenciano language, a close relative of Catalan: "Una diuen que aposta. D'altra, que volent." Others say it was done intentionally. □

Now that the disaster is over, life goes on as usual. The tourists are active witnesses of the continuing, low-key struggle between proponents of a "Spanish" region of Valencia and those who foster the *Països Catalans* (Catalan lands), a sort of imperial dream that would unite all regions that speak Catalan. Catalonia, Valencia, the Balearic Islands, France's Roussillon, even the town of Alghero in Sardinia.

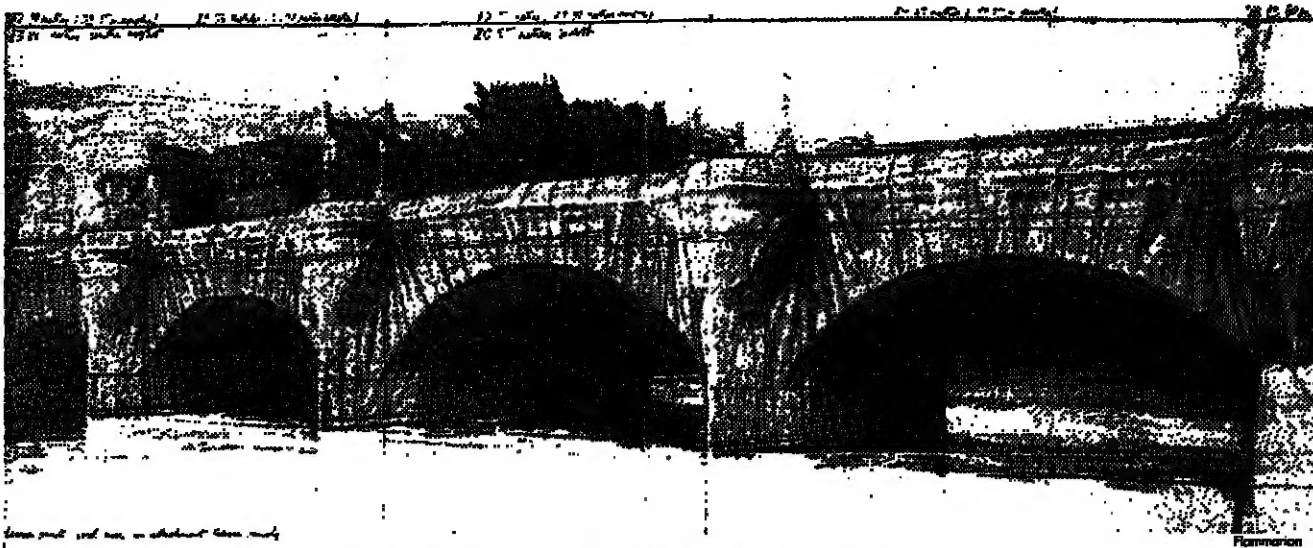
The dispute, which has separatist overtones, is subdued in the tolerant Valencia region. Vacationers from Madrid and Zaragoza quickly learn the basic words of Catalan, and the numerous French tourists are glad to know that apples are not called *manzanas* in the local language, but *pomes*, which is a lot closer to *pumper*. □

Meanwhile, just three miles north of the scene of the wildfires, the almost deserted Ribera de Cabanes, a marshy coastal plain with no wooded hills to worry about, may be spending its last quiet summer. The plan has been mentioned in Spain as one of the likely sites for the proposed European Disneyland, on which a final decision by Walt Disney Productions is expected in September.

The Ribera de Cabanes has uncommon Mediterranean assets — thousands of undeveloped hectares of flat land and a long, unpolluted, undeveloped beach. Marne-la-Vallée, near Paris, and Pego, between Valencia and Alicante, are reported to be its main competitors as the Disney site.

Right now, a service station on the main Valencia-Barcelona road is the main local business. A tankful of gas is the biggest imaginable deal. A mention of Disney elicits only a shrug from the pump attendant.

Victor de la Serna is editor of *Spanish Trends*, a Madrid monthly. Ari Buchwald is on vacation.



One of Christo's drawings of Paris's Pont Neuf under wraps.

Christo: Bridging the Paris Wrap Gap

By Frank J. Priol

PARIS—One afternoon in 1961, a Bulgarian art student named Javachoff blocked the Rue Visconti, in the Latin Quarter here, with a wall of colored barrels. To anyone who asked, he explained that it was a protest against the Berlin Wall, then only recently erected. The wall, Christo's wall — was torn down after a few hours and forgotten; not so his creator.

Javachoff is now known by his first name, Christo, and next month he will be back in Paris. Christo is going to wrap the Pont Neuf, Paris's oldest bridge. Beginning Sept. 23, Parisians will find their bridge covered with 40,000 square meters (47,680 square yards) of shiny nylon cloth in a shade of beige the artist calls "Paris stone." There will be more than six miles of rope. The wrapping will take about a week, according to Gérard Moulin, the general contractor. Christo hopes the bridge will be allowed to remain wrapped for at least three weeks.

The wrapping will include the side and vaults of the 12 arches, the parapets down to the ground, sidewalks and curbs. All street lamps and the vertical parts of the embankment of the western tip of the Ile de la Cité. Pedestrians will walk on the cloth and the street lights will shine through it. The

pavement will be uncovered and, Christo said, traffic will not be impeded, either on the bridge or in the water.

Since 1961 Christo has wrapped, among other things, a fountain and a medieval tower in Chicago, an art museum in Chicago, a section of coastline in Australia, a tree in the Netherlands and a woman in London. Still to come is the Reichstag building in West Berlin and a floating package to be stationed off Newport, Rhode Island. He has "surrounded" with plastic a dozen islands off Miami and has stretched a \$5-million fence across Sonoma County, California.

"Aesthetically," Christo said during a recent visit to Paris, "the Seine and its banks offer a variety of visual impacts impossible to duplicate anywhere else in the world." Also, he added, he is wrapping the Pont Neuf to make Parisians think about the bridge.



Aerial view of Pont Neuf.

"How many ever look at it?" he asked.

The Christo team in Paris includes engineers, builders and electricians as well as specialists in cables and in mountain climbing — for scrambling around and under the bridge's arches — and a mathematician for computing weights and stresses.

The Pont Neuf project is expected to cost around \$2.6 million, of which about \$500,000 has been raised. Christo says he will raise all the money needed for the project, mostly by selling drawings, and will accept no government "interventions."

The idea for wrapping the Pont Neuf dates from 1976, when Christo came to Paris to seek a patron for the project. Paris was governed by a prefect then. Christo got nowhere. A year later, the city had its first mayor in modern times, Jacques Chirac. But Chirac had other things to do

than entertain a Bulgarian-American artist who wanted to wrap a bridge. In 1981, the Musée de l'Art Moderne de la ville de Paris mounted an exhibit on the project, and it still displays a large model of the project that visitors can switch on to see how it will look at night.

Last year, Chirac gave his approval. Then came seemingly endless meetings to seek the other necessary approvals: from the director of the city's bridges; from the director of historic monuments, at the Ministry of Culture; from officials in the Port of Paris, which is responsible for seeing that boat traffic continues to get underneath the bridge; and from officials in the Prefecture of Police, which is responsible for city traffic, both human and vehicular.

One by one, they came around. Finally, several weeks ago, the project reached the desk of the president, François Mitterrand, who approved.

"This is my most urban project," Christo said during his Paris visit. "It's also my most civilized. The Pont Neuf is linked to the history of art. When Monet painted the cathedral at Reims, he transformed it completely. The Pont Neuf... will for the first time become a work of art itself. It will be, temporarily at least, a giant sculpture."

PEOPLE
Record-Setting Proposal

A Texas geologist has set a record for the fastest swim across the English Channel from France to England and proposed marriage to his girlfriend on the way. Peter Johnson, 26, of Midland, Texas, took 8 hours, 20 minutes to swim the 21 miles (34 kilometers) from Cap Gris Nez, between Calais and Boulogne, to St. Margaret's Bay, near Dover. That was 14 minutes less than the France-to-England record set in 1984 by a Briton, Lyndon Dunsbee, according to the Channel Swimming Association. The fastest crossing ever was by an American, Penny Lee Dean, who in 1978 swam from England to France in 7 hours, 40 minutes. Johnson, four hours into his swim, proposed to Julia Hughes, 28, also a geologist from Midland, who was in the escort boat. They said they would marry next year.

Michael Anthony Schaefer, 30, of Winter Park, Florida, wants to put a cuddly pet thermometer warhead in every child's arms. The Nuke is a plump little velvet bomb with a mischievous smile and an American flag for a tail. "Consumer thermometer warheads at popular prices," goes the sales pitch. Schaefer says the idea is to improve his financial future and promote world peace by poking fun at the madness of nuclear proliferation, but other peace people are not smitten with the Nuke. "This is depraved," said T. James Stark, president of the Ottawa-based Operation Dismantle, Canada's largest peace organization. "If any of these sick toys show up in Canada, I will personally spray-paint the things on the store shelf." Stark doesn't have much to worry about yet: It's too soon to tell if Nukes will score a hit or be a marketing bomb. They are available only one store in Winter Park, handmade to order at \$30 each.

Thomas Greene, 45, claimed a world record Wednesday by downing a kilogram (2.2 pounds) of snails — about 220 of them — in 2 minutes 43.95 seconds. At a show-down in a London restaurant, Greene, of Deale, Maryland, beat Peter Dowdswell of Earl Barton, England, who had previously eaten a kilo of snails in three minutes. Greene, also 45, who holds more than 240 world records for

eating and drinking, says this may be his last attempt; doctors have warned that his hobby could be fatal.

Burt Reynolds' agent, angry over rumors that the star has been hospitalized in San Francisco with acquired immune deficiency syndrome, or AIDS, says he will pay \$100,000 to anyone who can prove that the actor has even been in San Francisco in the past two years. "This is ridiculous," David Greenbaum said in Los Angeles. "He's here looking and feeling fine." He said Reynolds was preparing to direct an episode of Steven Spielberg's television series, "Amazing Stories."

Gregg Allman has settled a paternity suit just before it went to trial in Daytona Beach, Florida. The rock singer, 37, confirmed that he was the father of Michael Sean Hendrick, 19, and he agreed to pay \$5,000 in support and \$10,000 in attorneys fees to the Hendrick's mother, Mary Lynn Green, 37.

James Irwin has left Ankara for eastern Turkey after obtaining permission from Turkish authorities to search for Noah's Ark on Mount Ararat, but the former U.S. astronaut said he still had not been told when he would be allowed to make the climb. Authorities temporarily banned Ararat expeditions because of raids on climbers' camps by groups believed to be Kurdish rebels.

Prime Minister Olof Palme of Sweden took time out Tuesday night from his campaign for the Sept. 15 general election to make a surprise appearance as a supporting actor in a Stockholm theater. Palme was onstage for five minutes as a police constable in Georges Feydeau's farce "The Haunted Hotel" at the small Regina theater. The production features a surprise celebrity appearance every night in the constable's role. "I may not belong to the front line of the acting community, but I did know my lines," said Palme. The Social Democrat's delivery of his lines, "Come along here" and "Don't try any tricks on me" — drew mixed reviews.

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URGENT: Seek for theatrical creation
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